"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
- PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,642—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1899.

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Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th June.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	......	2,814	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 12, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao Manomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 16th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA" 2,729 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO	D. Magazzini	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561 nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "R. RUBATTINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 17th June, 1899. Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain R. Nucome, 3,287 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 15th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOSE COMPLAINTS

which arise from impurity or poverty of the Blood can be efficiently dealt with by means of

SARSAPARILLA.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS are unsurpassed and unequalled, because they are invariably

FRESH, PURE, AND SWEET,

and in the finest condition possible, being prepared from the highest grade of the Jamaica Root.

Enrich the Blood and Expel all Impurities.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per Bottle.

THE SAME IODISED.

Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TOBACCOS, CHEROOTS, & CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL BRANDS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot shape, without Straw	Per box of 100	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	" "	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	" "	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar shape	" "	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Special, Torpedo shape	" 50	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Sumatra, Barrels	" "	1 12	2 0
Java Gems, No. 1	" "	3 4	3 10
" " No. 2	" "	3 0	3 6
" " No. 3	" "	2 12	3 2
" Nobles	" "	3 0	3 6

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
NESTOR GIANACLIS CIGARETTES.
Pipe and Cigarette Tobaccos of all kinds.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR'
CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD : as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES
Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COIR BATH SHAMPOOING BRUSHES.

SUPERIOR to Loofahs for use in the Tropics. They stimulate the circulation and produce a healthy glow unattained by any other means.

EACH ANNAS 10.

With Handle for Shampooing the Back (in 2 sizes) each Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FOR OUTWARD APPLICATION,

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON

is an UNFAILING SPECIFIC and Local Stimulant in

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, COLD ON THE CHEST,

and similar troubles.

Re. 1 per 6oz. Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIGESTION— DYSPEPSIA.

THE FIRST SYMPTOMS should never be neglected. Easily eradicated if promptly treated. They become, if neglected, highly distressing and painful and more and more difficult to reduce.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

is an efficient remedy in all cases, quickly curing mild attacks and affording speedy relief, and eventual cure in more advanced stages.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

A FAVOURITE SERIES.
Each Volume : Rs. 2-10.

"The 'Globe' Editions are admirable for their scholarly editing, their typographical excellence, their compendious form, and their cheapness."—"Saturday Review."

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Boswell's Life of Johnson. With an Introduction by Mowbray Morris.

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The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer. Edited by Alfred W. Pollard, H. Frank Heath, Mark H. Liddell, and W. S. M'Cormick.

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Morte d'Arthur. The Book of King Arthur, and of his Noble Knights of the Round Table. The Original Edition of Caxton revised for modern use, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Sir E. Strachey.

Milton's Poetical Works. Edited, with Introductions, by Professor Masson.

Pope's Poetical Works. Edited, with Notes and Introductory Memoir, by Professor Ward, Principal of Owens College, Manchester.

Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works. Edited, with Biographical and Critical Memoir, by Prof. F. T. Palgrave. With Introduction and Notes.

Shakespeare's Complete Works. Edited by W. G. Clark, M.A., and W. Aldis Wright, M.A., With Glossary.

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Virgil. Rendered into English Prose, with Introductions, Notes, Analysis and Index, by J. Lonsdale, M.A., and S. Lee, M.A.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of DUBASH STORES to the Clan Line Steamers, limited for one year, are hereby invited to be lodged with the undersigned, not later than 22nd instant. Forms of Tender may be had on application to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 12th June, 1899.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 22nd June, 1899, for constructing an Out-Building in the Compound of the TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS' QUARTERS, Bombay. The value of work is about Rs. 10,700

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Upcountry orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of piece-goods, twist and other articles, etc.

4 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases white lappet scarves.
4 cases Turkey-red cambrics.
1 case crepon.
1 case zephir cloth.
A few pieces of cashmere and woollen coating.
A quantity of white and coloured lappets, doria, mulls, shirtings, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of zinc sheet, old steel, cast files, wooden crates and packing cases of sorts, iron cans and drums, India rubber cuttings, leather cuttings, American clocks, ropes of sorts, winches crab, copying presses, furniture of sorts, horse hair, loose coir, coir mattresses, cloth, leather, American cots, wooden, volunteer helmets, volunteer clothing blue and khaki, sundry clothing appointments, skeleton water carts and sundry other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th June, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., DESIGNERS and MANUFACTURERS of beautiful Furniture, Soundly and scientifically constructed, the most magnificent Stock in India to select from. Illustrations free.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

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It may be well, in this connection, to anticipate one or two queries which may naturally present themselves to the reader's mind.

1. The ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" will not be replaced by a tenth edition for many years to come. No steps have as yet been taken towards the preparation of a tenth edition, and the purchaser of the present edition need have no fear that he will soon see it surpassed or displaced. It is a book that one may buy for the use of the rising generation. The child who is learning to read this year—who cons, grave-eyed, the mysterious abbreviations on the backs of the volumes; A.—ANA., ANA—ATH., ATH—BOI., and on to URA—ZYT.—will begin to read the articles which deal with birds and beasts and balloons and diving bells, before he goes to school. And as he rubs his way through his school life, using the volumes more and more each year, and in course of time goes, perhaps, to a University or a technical college, he will find no library of reference that will take the place of this same ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, office-room, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, mirror door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet-toned walnutwood square piano, by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," one double and two single pole tents, one handsome cabriolette, one light victoria with grey Arab horse and harness, gent's bicycle and saddle, a collection of valuable choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of D. H. MACARTHUR, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

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1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
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1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ERALA PARLA.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicaijee, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Maneckjee Dadabhoy Bhagat, and pursuant to the High Court order dated 13th October, 1898, made in Suit No. 210 of 1898 wherein Cursetjee Maneckjee Bhagat and others are plaintiffs and Bhicaijee, widow, defendant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the building or structure thereon, situate at Erala Parla, in the district of Thana, admeasuring 15,005 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the north by the passage of Erala, on or towards the south by several pieces of land the severally belonging to Alex Cotin, Francis Cotin, Manuel Misquita, and Bai Dhunbai respectively, on or towards the east partly by the aforesaid passage of Erhla and partly by the ground of Antone Misquita, and on or towards the west by the several pieces of land severally belonging to Andrew Misquita Jao Patel and the said Bai Dhunbai and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Erala Parla in the district of Thana admeasuring 582 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by land belonging to Jao Patel, on or towards the west by the ground of Andrew Misquita, on or towards the north by the passage of Erala's, and on or towards the south by land belonging to the said Andrew Misquita.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seerval, Solicitors, at their Office, Oriental Buildings or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th June, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dhobee Lane, near Jakeria Musjid, by order of the mortgagee Datoobhai Hassum, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Meherally Karamsey, several cases of Bishop's vase lamps, soda pint, half-pint and light tumblers, 14 and 10 line founts, decorated star vase lamps and globes, wall shades, chandelier parts table, cabin and hurricane lamps, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE OART CALLED PATAKWADI.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thucker Toolsidass Mudonjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Withoba Suntram Khurud, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of March 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazendari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an oart called Patakwadi, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1180, and Street Nos. 30, 32 and 34, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rahimtoolla Bhurjeebhoy, on the west by the house of Ebrahim Habiboolla, on the north by the house of Nana Naroo Sakarkar, and on the south by the said Patakwadi Street.

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SALE OF OLD MACHINERY AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Factory, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m.

1 lathe, 10 feet bed.
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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. precisely, the effects of the late Mr. HARRY VAN INGEN, consisting of writing table, folding cot, easy chair, copying press, Cambay carpets, tin trunks, crockery, spoon and forks, cruet stands, dessert knives, double barrell central fire gun, revolver, wearing apparel, despatch box, carpenter's tools, books, provision, gold spectacles, eyeglasses and buttons, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. J. D. McLAREN, consisting of silver waistband and cigarette case, wardrobe, single cot, sofa, hatstand, leather trunk and portmanteau, Triumph bicycle, with stand, books, wearing apparel, etc.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by the Army and Navy Society, the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood household furniture by Devjee Canjee and others, consisting of dining-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, mirror door double almyras, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, teapoys, clothes and gown presses, dining table, chairs, chubb's lock iron safe 28 by 22 by 22 inches, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, English made folding harmonium, etc., the property of a deceased gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE IN JAMLEE MOHOLLA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Vussonjee Tokersey, and on account and at the risk of the legal representatives of the mortgagor, Gunoo Crustnajee Laud, deceased, as also on account and at the risk of Ranubai, widow of the said Gunoo Crustnajee Laud, Bhima Gunoo Laud, Crusna Gunoo Laud, and Gungaram Gunoo Laud, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of December, 1880, and made between Gunoo Crustnajee Laud of the one part and Vussonjee Tokersey of the other part, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 26th day of August, 1898, and made between the said Ranubai, widow of the said Gunoo Crustnajee Laud, Bhima Gunoo Laud, Crustna Gunoo Laud and Gungaram Ganoo Laud, of the one part, and Vussonjee Tokersey of the other part, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting towards the west side of Jamlee Moholla Street, without the Fort, in the new town, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the passage and the house of Dada Anijbs, on or towards the west by the old Jamlee Moholla, on or towards the north by the house of Gunpat Crushnajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Dada Muxbal and Ebrahim Suleimanjee, or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded, and which said piece of land or ground, with the messuages, hereditaments, and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 62, and assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 29, and are now in the occupation of the legal representatives of the said Guno Crustnajee, Laud, deceased, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's solicitors, Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble at their office at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Coventry Raglan bicycle, cottage harmonium, etc., the property of J. M. F. CARVALHO, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN STREET OR OLD NAGPADA, NOW CALLED MEMONWADA ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st. instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Husson bin Shaikh Aminbhai and Fatmabai, daughter of Shaikh Aminbhai bin Shaikh Budan, and widow of Shaikh Mohideen Cassumbhai, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of August 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazendari land together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or old Nagpada, now called Memonwada Road, in the City and Registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 23 feet in breadth and 45 feet and 6 inches in length or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 147, and under No. 155, and now under Ward B No. 2416, and Street Nos. 557 to 561, and bounded on the east by the house of Cassum Nalband, on the west by Memonwada Road or old Nagpada, on the north by a sweeper's passage and by the house of Satrabhai Aszar, and on the south by a sweeper's passage and by the house of Punna Vagha, and the said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

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Bombay, 14th June, 1899.

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Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS............	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA...............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.........................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

.P & O
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, June 9th 1899.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND in aid of relief to the G. I. P. R. Ex-Signallers are requested to pay their subscriptions to any of the undersigned, or into their credit at the Bank of Bombay.

D. E. WACHA,
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED,
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJEE,
S. D. KHOTE,
Honorary Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of June, 1899, at 2 P.M.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1898.

(2) To elect Directors and Auditors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

(3) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st to WEDNESDAY the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 31st May, 1899.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 13,50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 157 and 158 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 9th May 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon on the 26th of June, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th July, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 8th May, 1899.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1898, is declared and made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1899, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 13th June, 1899.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th June, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order,
RANGILDAS BHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

ESTATE CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE ARTHUR FULLARTON NAPIER, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late ARTHUR FULLARTON NAPIER, a Captain in the Indian Staff Corps, who DIED at Indore, Central India, on the 17th July 1898, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, a member of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 6th June.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PIANO—Schiedmayer and Soehnes' Standard Indian Sympathetic Square Piano, ebonized with Gold line ornamentations, excellent tone. Cost Rs. 1,200, may be had on hire purchase system. Apply "A. B.," care of this Paper.

THE
"GREATER BRITAIN"
EXHIBITION,
LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"
SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 2-20m., 2-57a. Low water, 2-8m., 9-30a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 2 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Parramatta entered, and the steamers Dumra, Patna, and Algoa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from Saturday, the 10th instant, late fee correspondence for the English Mail will not be received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office.—Mails for Signapore, China, and Japan, per extra steamer Yama Guchimaru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May last was 3,975, the daily average being 128. The total of new patients was 573.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of May last, there were 48 bullocks and 18 horses at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 71 bullocks, 36 horses, and 2 dogs were admitted, and 33 bullocks and 25 horses were discharged from the hospital; two cases among horses and one case among dogs proved fatal; and the following animals were treated as out-patients:—17 horses, 8 bullocks, 1 calf, 1 she-goat, 45 dogs, 1 monkey, 2 fowls, and 1 parrot.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Mustan Tank, regarding the death of a woman, named Kunkoo, aged sixty-five years. The deceased resided at Surti Mohalla, and had been for sometime past subject to fits. She used to frequent the tank to wash her clothes. She was missed from home on Monday morning, and the police were informed. The tank was dragged, and the body was recovered in the afternoon. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.—An important particular given in Mr. Dinshah Pestonjee Ghadiali's lecture on the philosophy of the Parsee Towers of Silence, to which reference was made in these columns yesterday, was omitted from the published account of the lecture. Mr. Ghadiali stated that, on his last visit to America, he took with him a design of a tower of silence. In showing the design to the learned Professor Jason of America, Mr. Ghadiali explained the mode of disposing of the Parsee dead. The Professor expressed himself to be much interested in the philosophy employed in a tower of silence, and remarked to the effect that "If, perchance, the Parsee community and the Zoroastrian religion were effaced from the face of the earth, yet the deep philosophy used in the building of a tower of silence is such that it would never allow the name of the community to perish," etc.

A SELF-MADE MAN.—Our Damaun correspondent writes:—I take occasion of the departure, on the 11th instant, from Damaun, of Captain Haji Jaffer Cassum, Assistant Port Officer of Zanzibar, rejoining his appointment, to refer shortly to his career, which shows that even a man beginning life in the lowest capacity is able, by dint of industry and perseverance, to raise himself to a high post. Born of humble parents of Kharawad, in Damaun, his father being an ordinary seafaring man, Jaffer Cassum, at the age of sixteen years, took up employment, in the year 1855, of a punkah-boy on board the sailing ship James Grant, commanded by Captain Alcock, which took a prominent part in the Persian Gulf expedition. Some time after he worked as a khalasi on several ships, which made voyages to all parts of the world, and gaining experience in navigation, he passed in the beginning of 1871 the examination of Master or Nacoda and obtained on the 14th February 1871 a certificate from the Board of examiners appointed by the Bombay Government, qualifying him to act as Master or Nacoda. From 1871 he officiated for a period of ten years as the captain of several vessels belonging to Mr. A. Andinarain Chetty, a rich shipowner of Madras, and in 1879 he left the service to take up the post of Assistant Port Officer at Marmugao. Mr. Chetty, while parting with many regrets from Jaffer Cassum, gave him an excellent character. He served at Marmugao for three years, and in 1882 he was offered employment as captain by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Shepherd having formed a high opinion of him through Captain Alcock's recommendation. For eight years he commanded the coasting steamers of the B. S. N. Company, and made voyages, sometimes encountering storms and meeting with hair-breadth escapes, but gave satisfaction to his employers. Actuated by a desire to rise in rank, he submitted to the examination of a Pilot, and succeeded in obtaining a Pilot's certificate on the 15th December 1891. He then entered the service of his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, and for the valuable services he rendered in the Madagascar war, trophies of which he possesses from the Queen of Madagascar, received the French order of "Chevalier" on the 14th July 1897, while for his services personally to H. H. the Sultan a gold medal and the order of Hamondich of the 5th class have been awarded to him. He is now the Assistant Port Officer of Zanzibar. During his numerous voyages, extending over a period of more than forty years, he has become acquainted with more than a dozen different languages. His son, Captain Suileman Jaffer, commands the Sultan steamer Barava, which at one time was commanded by Haji Jaffer Cassum. Three months ago he came on leave on a visit to his native place, Damaun, while plague was raging, and was able to render valuable assistance to the Plague Commissioner, Dr. Pinto, by inducing the Mahomedans to adopt plague measures, which they had persistently refused to follow. He liberally subscribed to Dr. Pinto's Damaun Relief Fund, and generously assisted his co-religionists during the time of plague with money, food, medicines, and ice. A number of persons of all castes visited him on Sunday to wish him *bon voyage*. He leaves Bombay for Zanzibar by the German steamer Safari.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

EXORBITANT INTEREST.

JENKABAI AND ANOTHER *vs.* BHAGUBAI AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs, who were in the habit of lending money at interest, claimed to recover from the defendants, as the legal representatives of Vittoba Govind Patel, deceased, the sum of Rs. 10,557-15-6, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. The Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs. The plaintiff Jankibai stated that she was in the habit of lending money at the rate of six annas per rupee interest; and gave details of loans made to the deceased. The claim was proved; and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

A TOURIST'S BUSINESS.

JOHN MASON COOK *vs.* W. C. HECKIE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement till the 1st August. The plaintiff was the owner of the Tourist's business of Thomas Cook and Sons, and was now dead. They had applied for letters of administration, but had not got them yet; and it was necessary to wait in order to put the names of the administrators as plaintiffs in the case. His lordship granted the application.

CRICKET.

YOUNG HINDOO VS. ESPLANADE C. C.

THE above match was played last Sunday on the Esplanade, resulting in a win for the latter by 22 runs. Bowling power on both sides was very strong.

ESPLANADE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mehta L W l-b-w b Date	0	not out	0
Karanja A b Pai M D	22	c Jadhav b Ballum	1
Doctor B b Date	0	b Waman B	20
Minorcher Kaka b Date	1	b Waman B	8
Raja D M b Pai M D	6	c Pai b Ballum	24
Bhownugree b Waman B	1	b Ballum	0
Fagdeewalla Y Capt not out	34	c Kerkar b Date	10
Printer b Waman B	0	b Waman B	5
Driver D b Pai M D	8	b Waman B	0
Hongkong b Pai M D	1	b Date	4
Shroff run out	12	b Date	0
Extras	2	Extras	8
Total	87	Total	80

YOUNG HINDOO C. C.

Kerkar A T c Doctor b Raja	13
Ballum b Minorcher Kaka	11
Bhoor K K b Minorcher Kaka	0
Parub K B b Raja	7
Date D A b Minorcher Kaka	3
Tapade W B b Minorcher Kaka	1
Kirtikar W B b Raja	0
Pai M D b Minorcher Kaka	2
Dandekar B N not out	13
Kirtikar V H c Raja b Raja	0
Jadhav S M b Raja	2
Extras	13
Total	65

THE ART SUPPLEMENT.

APPLICATION FOR AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. H. J. Randolph Hemming, solicitor, on behalf Mr. Archibald Crawford, appeared before the Full Court, consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty, chief judge, and Mr. C. M. Cursetji, third judge, who originally tried the case and applied for a rule to set aside the decree passed against his client for Rs. 150, or in the alternative to issue a notice against the plaintiffs, calling upon them to show cause why on the facts, as found by the learned third judge in his judgment, the suit should not be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Hemming at the outset stated that this suit was brought by the proprietors of the "Times of India" against Archibald Crawford, to recover from the latter Rs. 300 for publishing an advertisement in the so called "Art Supplement." The learned third judge had held that the advertisement was not inserted in the way in which it had been contracted for, but decided that taking all the circumstances into consideration, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover half the amount claimed for. Mr. Hemming said that the defendant complained under three grounds:—

(1) That the space allowed to the defendant in the advertisement sheet was not so large as contracted for; (2) That the middle picture of the Yacht Club in the sheet was not done in the artistic way promised by the plaintiffs; (3) That the whole sheet was not artistically executed and of a permanent value and on good paper contracted for. Mr. Hemming said that as all the facts were correctly stated in the judgment, he would read it to the court. After going through the whole Judgment, he observed that the judges would see that with a very small exception, all the facts in the judgment had been found in favour of his client. He submitted that on these facts, his client was entitled to have the case dismissed with costs. Mr Hemming said that the contract, which was entirely undevisible one, had not been carried out. Both sides had practicaly treated the contract as such, and neither the plaintiffs nor the defendant had offered any evidence to prove what the actual value of the advertisement was as it stood. It was only when Mr. Dunlop came to his final address and he (Mr. Hemming) had no right to reply that he asked the judge to allow what he thought right for advertising, in case the court held the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover the whole sum of Rs. 300. This question of *quantum maruit* was sprung upon the defendant at the last moment. The points which Mr. Hemming wished to submit to the Full Court were (1) was the contract divisible one so as to enable the plaintiffs to say that they had only performed such part of it as they chose and then make the defendant pay for that part. (2) If "yes," then would it be competent for a jury to decide, how much they would pay for that part without any evidence whatever to support their finding? (3) Was is necessary for the defendant to repudiate his liability in toto at the outset, and if yes, had he not done so? (4) Was it either legal or equitable to force the defendant to pay anything for this advertisement in its present form, considering that the learned third judge had found, as fact, that "it is a sorry stuff, tawdry, flimsy and second rate, very crude and sketchy, on very poor paper and not of the size and shape ordered," and considering that defendant was promised something very different and that he agreed to pay a large sum of Rs. 300 for an artistic production of a permanent value as an advertising medium. (5) If the defendant was liable to pay anything, then was Rs. 150 (half the amount) a reasonable sum to assess the plaintiffs' claim at? (6) Could the defendant be decreed to pay anything in the absence of any evidence that the advertisement was of some distinct value to him; or was it open to the court to assume that the advertisement in its present form had no value whatever simply because something entirely different was valued at Rs. 3,00? (7) The defendant had a right to file a suit against the plaintiffs for damages sustained by him by reason of the plaintiffs' failure to carry out the contract and on the proved facts which the lower court had found, he would have been entitled to a decree with some damages. The form of the judgment however placed the defendant in a very difficult position. The learned judge had awarded Rs. 150 to the plaintiffs "after considering all the ciramstances" and he had thus precluded the defendant from maintaining the suit.

With regard to the first point Mr. Hemming said that the contract was undoubtedly an entire and undivisable one. The main thing which induced the defendant to agree to pay such at large sum was the artistic and permanent value of the promised advertisment. It was most unfair to the defendant to put him off with a tawdry, second rate advertise ment and to force him to pay Rs. 150 for it. It was perfectly clear when the contract was entered into that it was to be carried out in its entirety and was to be an artistic production. Commenting on the second point Mr. Hemming proceeded to show from the Best on Law of Evidence that the jury could not pass their verdict on nothing. There must be some evidence, although it might be very little. If the defendant had had an opportunity, he would have given his evidence on what he considered this advertisement worth. Whether the court believed his evidence or not, was another question. If the defendant was aware that the point of *quantum maruit* was going to be considered by the court, he would have besides giving his evidence, called in expert testimony and would have proved that the advertisement was not worth Rs. 450. The judge had said that he had come to the conclusion as a judge and jury, but Mr. Hemming submitted that he had not a scrap of evidence to base his decision and that the defendant was taken by surprise and precluded from giving any evidence. Coming to the third point Mr. Hemming proposed to read the correspondence to show that the defendant had repudiated the liability at the outset. The chief judge interupted Mr. Hemming and asked him not to press that point. Referring to the fourth point Mr. Hemming quoted some parts of the judgment and argued that it was unreasonable and illegal for the judges, to make a new contract between the parties. The plaintiffs had sued for Rs. 300 or nothing. The defendant had totally denied any liability. The learned judge had found in his judgment that what defendant was entitled to have in the shape of his advertisement, "was exactly what he not got." Although he had not got what he contracted for and something different was forced upon him, he was decreed to pay Rs. 150 for it. With reference to the fifth point it was argued that Rs. 150 was an excessive sum and that Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 was all that the advertisement worth from the very outset. In support of this point Mr. Hemming put in the defendant's affidavit. Speaking on the sixth point Mr. Hemming said that there was no evidence whatever that the advertisement was worth anything to the defendant. No evidence was recorded on that point, yet the judge, of his own motion, had assessed its value at Rs. 150. Since the judgment had been delivered, Mr. Hemming said, the defendant had obtained information of fresh evidence, from a discharged servant of the plaintiffs. Their books would show that though they made large profits, they did not apply a proportionate sum towards the fulfilment of their contract. Mr. Hemming then cited several authorities as to the legality of the plaintiffs' being allowed *quantum meruit*.

Mr. Hemming in conclusion said that in the event of the Full Court deciding against him, he would ask them to state a case for the opinion of the High Court.

The chief judge said that they were agreed upon the point and saw no necessity of stating a case for the opinion of the High Court. Mr. Hemming, however, could make his application to the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction.

The chief judge in giving the decision of the court said that they had to decide only two points, viz., (1) whether the contract was such that might be said to be undivisible and that plaintiffs could either recover the contract price or nothing; (2) whether it was a contract where in consequence of the inferiority of the work done or for other reason, the amount contracted could be reduced to a lesser sum. The Court were of opinion that the present contract was essentially one of the latter class. The amount awarded by the learned third judge to the plaintiffs was a fair one, because it appeared that the plaintiffs had allowed such reductions to other advertisers in the supplement. The application was refused.

THE VEDDAHS OF BINTENNA.

THE following from a private letter from a Surveyor employed in the Batticaloa district appears in the "Jaffna Catholic Guardian":—

I am now staying at Illuppadicheena, a village close to the territory of the Veddahs, and last week I came across a couple of them. You will be agreeably surprised to learn that they are not the veritable Veddahs of old, whose history we have read with much interest and curiosity. I even noticed in some of them traces of the civilisation of the day. They were dressed neatly enough for the denizens of the wood, but their habits appear to be still very slovenly. There is also no marked improvement in their habitations; and it seems they confine themselves to a jungle life either through fear or timidity. To return to the two Veddahs I saw, allow me to tell you that at the sight of myself and coolies they took to their heels and rushed heedlessly into the jungle; but, being curious to know something about them, I got my coolies to pursue them, and found, on their being captured, that they could talk Tamil as well as Sinhalese. It was only after great pressure that they answered some of the questions put to them, but not without great indifference and nervousness. The Veddahs are engaged in agriculture, in which they take a lively interest. It is not improbable that before long they will be brought effectually under the influence of civilization and Christianity and made to give up their wild ways.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 3rd June, 1899:—

Basil John Atterbury, engineer, of New Malden, Surrey, England, and Thomas Macalpine, doctor of science and research, chemist, of Chiswick, England. New or improved production of acetylene compounds and of ethylene.

George Cornwall Winterbottom, gate-keeper, British India Steam Navigation Company, limited, Mazagon dock, Mazagon, Bombay. Improvements in apparatus for the reduction of curry stuff to powder.

The Electric Resistance and Heating Company, limited, manufacturers, of 130 Dashwood House, New Broad street, in the city of London, England. Electrical heating appliances formed of artificial stone.

The Electric Resistance and Heating Company, limited, manufacturers, of 130 Dashwood House, New Broad street, in the city of London, England. Electrical resistances of artificial stone composition.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

B. L. Rajak, B.C.E., temporary engineer, State railways, at present at Pad Idan, N. W. Railway, Sind. Recording the running condition of a railway, to be called "The running recorder." (Specification filed 27 May, 1899).

C. F. G. Dobson, of the postal department, General Post Office, Calcutta. A filtering army water-bottle. (Specification filed 10 May, 1899.)

Amrita Lal Chowdhuri, ferrule-maker, of 111 Musjidbari street, Calcutta. A screwdown stop ferrule. (Specification filed 17 April, 1899.)

Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. Improvements in electric brakes. (Specification filed 26 May, 1899.)

Horace Leonard Short, consulting mechanical engineer of New Malden, in the County of Surrey, England. Improvements in methods of, and apparatus for, increasing the volume of sounds from telephonic or phonographic instruments, and transmitting such sounds to distances. (Specification filed 26 May, 1899.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Sandford James Kilby. A combined weighing stand platform and hopper for facilitating the weighing and discharging of salt and other commodities. (From 28 May, 1899, to 28 May, 1900.)

Peter Ferguson, and William Young Fleming. Improvements in motive power engines actuated by steam or other fluid pressure. (From 18 July, 1899, to 18 July, 1900).

James Allen Magill. A self adjustable metal packing ring for stuffing boxes used in locomotive engines. (From 1 June, 1899, to 1 June, 1900.)

Henry Thompson. A new or improved process for rolling tea, and improvements in tea rolling and curling machines applicable thereto. (From 27 June, 1899, to 27 June, 1900.)

Narayan Chimnaji Diyadkar. Divadkar's perspective apparatus. (From 28 May, 1899, to 28 May, 1900.)

Charles Robert Pitt, and Charles Bee. A punkah pulling machine to be styled the "Bee Punkak Puller." (From 3 June, 1899, to 3 June, 1900.)

The Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. Improvements in storing and packing opium, and in appliances therefor. (From 22 October, 1899, to 22 October, 1900.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited.

Ludwig Grote. Improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone, marble, preservative paint and other analogous meterials. (Specification filed 28 February, 1895.)

The Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik. The manufacture and production of new compounds suited for use in the preparation of diazo-compounds and their application in the production of dyes. (Specification filed 2 March, 1895.)

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co's. Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong, May 26, says:—Our yarn market is still dull and dragging. Transactions have transpired on a very small scale, only approved spinnings have been dealt in, to the exclusion of other grades. As advices from consuming centres are of a weaker nature coupled with anxiety of holders to sell even at a further sacrifice of dol.1 to dols.2 owing to abnormally heavy stocks, buyers get scared to commit themselves to heavy purchases, and hence only a small quantity, say about 2,000 bales for immediate requirements, is reported to have changed ownership.

The off-take of the fortnight is estimated at about 2,000 bales as particularised hereunder:—

350 bales of No.	20 sold at dol.	75 to dol.	78	and dol.	82½
175 " "	16 " "	72 "	78	"	90
375 " "	12 " "	63 "	74		
1,100 " "	10 " "	60 "	73	"	80

Unsold stocks—under moderate arrivals of about 3,500 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 6,000 bales—are estimated at 73,000 bales as follows:—

31,000 bales of No. 20		20,000 bales of No. 10	
11,000 do.	do. 16	1,000 do.	do. 8
10,000 do.	do. 12	1,000 do.	do. 6

Japanese Spinnings to the very meagre extent of 500 bales at a decline of dls. 1-2 to dols. 1 have changed hands. No. 20 at dols. 82 to dols. 84, and No. 16 at dols. 83. Major portion of the business has been in twenties to the neglect of sixteens. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 148 T. T. and Rs. 148 1-2 on demand.

Advices from Shanghai during the first period of the past fortnight have been somewhat encouraging and a fairly moderate business has been booked at previous quotations. But latterly the market has assumed a quiet tone in sympathy with the extremely weak market reported from Hongkong and Japan. Prices have receded tael 1-2 to 1 in select threads, whilst other grades have not received any attention. Buyers have kept themselves aloof from operating largely, fearing prices will further suffer owing to heavy accumulations of stocks here as well as in Hongkong. Sales effected have been of 3,550 bales as under:—

900 bales of No.	20 sold at	Tls.	61.50 to 64.25
375 do.	16	do.	54.75 to 63
100 do.	12	do.	58 to 60
2,000 do.	10	do.	50.75 to 56
175 do.	16	do.	49.00 to 50.75

leaving unsold stocks at 33,000 bales. Exchange on India as on the 22nd instant has been advised at Rs. 203 wire and Rs. 203½ post.

Japanese Spinnings have been fairly taken up at a decline of Tl. ½ to Tl. 1 to the extent of 3,000 bales and Locals have changed hands at almost previous rates to the tune of 1,500 bales:—

Jap. No. 20 at Tls. 63.50 to 64 75		Lcl. No. 10 at Tls.	58.50 to 60.00
" " 16 "	62.00 ,, 63.00	" " 12 "	59.50 ,, 62.00
		" " 14 "	61.00 ,, 64.50
		" " 16 "	63.00 ,, 65.00

In Japan there has been no noticeable change to record, a small business is being done for China markets at previous values; holders deeming it adviseable to sell in consequence of the discouraging tenor of advices from Hongkong. No. 20 is quoted yens 78 to yens 78 1-2 and No. 16 yens 76 to yens 77.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th June, 1899.

1. The following having joined are posted to A Troop;—William John Keinsley Hegarty, John Ridley Boyes, William Hamilton Crombie, Alexander Logie Selkirk, Charles Edmund Sugden, and Telford Hewson.

2. There will be practice at tent-pegging, &c., on the sands at Church Gate, on Thursday morning, the 15th instant, at 7 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London, England.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective, Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

The following is a copy of a weather telegram received by the Port Officer, yesterday morning from Simla:—

"Storm signal: Cyclonic storm apparently forming off coast in about latitude seventeen. The storm when it begins to move will probably travel to north-west towards entrance to Persian Gulf. Hoist warning signal."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	3	62	4	10	11	18	3	2
Tuesday, June 13th	0	15	0	45	0	58	3	43
Total	3	77	4	55	11	76	6	45
Total fall to June 13th, 1898	6	91	3	60	9	97	10	15
Total fall to June 13th, 1897	0	00	4	22	4	6	4	6

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·456	S	8	99·6	70·1	78	0·39	0·39	[illegible]
Sirsa	29·435	SE	11	110·3	82·6	44	?	..	
Delhi	29·534	NE	13	94·7	72·1	79	0·14	0·14	−0·31
Agra	29·515	SE	10	98·0	81·4	48	...	0·00	−0·49
Cawnpore	29·535	ENE	1	87·8	77·1	89	...	2·01	...
Allahabad	29·496	ENE	6	97·6	81	64	...	0·02	−0·94
Jhansi	29·543	SE	7	97·2	78·1	74	0·17	0·51	−0·41
Jacobabad	29·321	SE	6	114·2	83·5	68	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·437	WSW	15	94·4	82·7	73	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·463	SSW	5	107·1	81·9	60	...	0·00	−0·52
Ajmere	29·470	W	10	105·4	85·5	61	...	0·00	−0·27
Deesa	29·514	WSW	8	106·1	82·0	64	...	0·00	−0·18
Ahmedabad	29·515	WSW	4	102·8	83·6	60	...	0·17	...
Bhuj	29·481	SW	18	99·3	79·9	66	...	0·00	−0·51
Jamnagar	29·503	SW	22	96·1	81·2	67	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·527	W	10	102·9	79·5	76	...	1·73	+0·08
Bhawnagar Para	29·520	WNW	11	100·6	82·3	65	...	0·00	..
Veraval	29·495	W	10	89·1	82·8	80	..	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·525	WSW	13	100·5	70·5	84	1·12	2·34	+1·88
Indore	29·518	SW	4	98·1	74·5	82	0·14	2·25	+0·01
Saugor	29·592	W	8	99·3	71·1	71	0·47	0·59	−0·25
Jubbulpore	29·530	NNE	4	96·0	77·6	64	...	0·73	−0·83
Hoshangabad	29·535	SW	2	98·6	77·2	69	0·07	0·22	−2·07
Khandwa	29·539	SW	6	98·7	81·6	62	..	0·18	−1·75
Raipur	29·535	SW	5	92·5	73·1	80	0·32	0·83	−1·18
Nagpur	29·56[illegible]	WSW	8	94·7	77·1	78	...	0·87	−2·02
Amraoti	29·582	SSW	5	92·2	75·8	80	...	2·40	+0·20
Akola	29·556	SW	4	91·4	75·8	77	...	0·76	−1·07
Surat	29·521	SW	7	96·7	74·0	83	0·16	0·47	−1·20
Malegaon	29·555	NNW	5	88·4	71·7	82	0·33	0·69	−1·35
Bombay	29·567	SE	12	83·4	76·8	85	0·43	4·80	−0·55
Poona	29·592	NW	7	80·1	70·4	79	1·31	2·07	+0·01
Ahmednagar	29·617	W	3	77·8	70·1	93	0·07	4·44	...
Aurangabad	...	Calm	7	78·9	70·2	90	2·54	3·93	...
Sholapur	29·609	SW	17	92·7	72·5	68	0·17	0·83	−1·91
Ratnagiri	29·574	ESE	4	82·5	75·9	87	2·03	15·95	+3·07
Belgaum	29·607	SSW	25	73·3	67·8	95	1·05	4·31	+1·18
Goa	29·631	SW	12	80·0	75·9	98	1·17	12·68	..
Karwar	29·649	SW	9	81·2	75·5	84	1·60	13·63	−3·95
Mangalore	29·761	WNW	6	85·8	75·4	94	0·92	16·98	+0·11
Calicut	29·812	S	10	82·7	71·0	94	3·91	12·71	−2·42
Cochin	29·821	NE	5	84·4	71·7	91	3·55	9·58	−3·42
Bangalore	29·731	WSW	19	82·8	65·8	79	...	0·36	−1·77
Secunderabad	29·614	SW	12	90·6	73·0	73	...	1·41	−0·60
Masulipatam	29·639	WNW	10	99·7	78·1	68	0·12	0·13	−2·16
Bellary	29·662	WSW	17	89·2	76·3	54	...	1·52	+0·61
Cuddapah	29·651	NW	6	101·7	80·9	48	...	0·18	−1·45
Madras	29·670	WNW	10	99·0	85·0	48	...	0·11	−0·77
Coimbatore	29·766	W	9	91·4	69·6	73	0·06	0·06	−0·65
Trichinopoly	29·728	WSW	13	100·6	78·2	56	...	0·16	−0·47
Negapatam	29·726	W	13	100·0	79·9	62	...	0·00	−0·75
Colombo	29·842	WSW	11	83·5	74·2	75	0·32	6·34	+1·78
Aden	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 0·32 (5·17); G. T. H., 0·45 (5·60); St. G. H., 0·46 (7·54); C. P., 0·43 (4·80).

SUMMARY.

THE pressure changes are large and show a brisk to rapid fall in Sind, Rajputana, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat and at Indore and Bellary, and a slight fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are very steep.

Winds along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Bombay are cyclonic, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly in many other places except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad and Jubbulpore, where they are north-easterly to south-easterly. The force has been strong at Belgaum and Bangalore, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Sirsa, 24 at Bangalore, 20 at Bhuj, Neemuch and Trichinopoly, and 16 at Secunderabad and Karachi.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal in Rajputana and at Deesa, and the minimum 5° in excess at Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in almost all districts except in Rajputana, where they are clear.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (3·91"), Cochin (3·55"), Aurangabad (2·54") and Ratnagiri (2·03") between one and two inches at Neemuch, Belgaum Poona, Goa and Karwar, light to moderate showers at Lahore, Delhi, Jhansi, Indore, Saugor, Raipur, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Masulipatam and Colombo, and a few drops at Coimbatore, Ahmednagar and Hoshangabad.

The isobars indicate that in the low pressure area noticed in the past few days' reports, a depression is forming on and off the West Coast between Latitudes 21° and 12° N., Longitudes 67° and 73° E., where the weather is squally and very unsettled. The rainfall at the West Coast stations is heavier and the depression though at present not well concentrated shows every indication of becoming so. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is twice its normal steepness, and very heavy rain is likely to fall from Calicut to Karwar. From Goa north as far as Ratnagiri the rainfall is likely to be moderate, while to the north of Ratnagiri up to Bombay passing showers are likely. It is very probable that the depression will grow deeper. The weather on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Karachi and also in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency is hence in a very unsettled condition. Strong squally windst with moderate gales and rain, are likely to blow on, and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin. The weather conditions are favourable for rain in the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Ceylon and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The sea is very rough at Cochin and Calicut, and rough at Ratnagiri and Colombo.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

TUESDAY: The most important changes reported are those in progress along the West Coast, where the barometer is falling briskly to rapidly with fresh south-east winds and cloudy raining weather, and where a slight or moderate cyclonic storm is apparently developing. Elsewhere there has not been much change. The barometer reads higher than usual over Burma, North-East India, and the Gangetic Plain, and lower than usual elsewhere, particularly on the West Coast. Winds have generally blown from about the usual directions, but the force is low for the time of year. The weather is very cloudy and showery over the greater part of the country, the only exceptions being the West Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana, and a large part of Madras, where the weather has been fine, or only scattered showers have been experienced. The largest amounts are over three inches in Tavoy, Cochin and Calicut, and two inches or over in Mercara, Ratnagiri, and Meerut. The temperature has risen in Bengal, Orissa and Rajputana, and has been steady or fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid over the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Heat is less than usual except in the West Punjab, Rajputana and Madras, the greatest deficiency, (about eleven degrees) being reported from the North Gangetic Plain, and the highest maximum, 114 degrees at Jacobabad.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dictator, 2,659 tons, Captain R H Jones, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 2,450 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 31st May, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 782 tons, Captain J Robertson sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr Piper and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain A B Cane, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 11th May, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr Goldsmith, Mr Hajee Mahomed Fazal and three deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Parramatta, 2,831 tons, Captain A Symons, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Shanghai, 22nd May, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Waskman, Mrs Waskman, Mr C Bass, Mr Simpson, Mrs McCaerclascan, Mr F Hokathorn, Mr F Bradshaw, Mrs McCahston and infant.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain Christiansen, sailed yesterday, for Marmugoa and Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Bright, Lieut Quinn, Mr J Black, Mr H Barr, Mr E H Barr, Mr Sachabhoy, Mr Jaffer Cassum, Mr D R Mehta, Mrs Cooke and child, Mr D K Kulkarni, Mr and Mrs Fraser, Mr Babu Dewansing, Mr Babu Mohanlal and 156 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 13.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China		P & O Co
Pemba	936	Martyr			M M & Co
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Kt Errant	4747	Jones			K N & Co
Rhodesia	2299	Bate			C & Edulji
Canara	1210	Scott			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2038	Smith			M M & Co
Ileafses	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Okhla	3435	Peck			M M & Co
Virawa	2158	Daugherty			M M & Co
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Shanghai	2163	Bennett			P & O Co
Clan Grant	2071	Elliot			F M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Stewart	Zanzibar		M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Cave			M M & Co
Parramatta	2831	Symons			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclead	1183	Walker			F M & Co
B	Megna	771	Honeywood	P Gulf		M M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Mauritius	17-5	B P S N Co
F	Moorgate	2082	Harland	Liverpool	20-6	J M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet	R N		Rl Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
L	Ponani	55[illegible]	Fuckeer	Bhownagar	17-6	Sphd & Co
M	Sutlej	210[illegible]	Weston	Aden	24-6	P & O Co
N	Anatolia	2490	Wilks	Genoa	17-6	Bombay Co
O	Wilberforce	1980	Willis	Havre	24-5	Bombay Co
P	Y Maru	2058	Nunome	Yokohama	15-6	N Y K
Q	Pacaumba	544	Skinner	P Gulf	15-6	M M & Co
R	Haidari	1565	Clarke	R S Ports	17-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Dictator	2659	Jones	London	14-6	K N & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporito	Hongkong	17-6	F Baldovino
4	Ravenshoe	2351	Pengelly	Liverpool	17-5	W&A G&Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Fox	China	15-6	P & O Co
6	Dwarka	7[illegible]0	Livingstone	Karachi	16-6	M M & Co
7	Coromandel	4651	Vibert	Shanghai	20-6	P & O Co
9	Istria	1957	Cragietto	Trieste	18-6	A L S N Co
10	Kt Bachelor	4092	Froggart	Hull	20-6	K N & Co
12	Carthage	2893	Gadd	London	17-6	P & O Co
16	Mobile	2183	Whittingham			W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Zulu............2746 tons gross............W & A G & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 11·38.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·50 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Oolobaria s.	Sheldrick	Calcutta, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Algoa s.	Hansford	Marseilles.
	Patna s.	Acheson	Zanzibar, etc.
	Safari s.	Christensen	Zanzibar, etc.
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi.

The steamer Dictator, Captain Jones, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday;—
Steamer Parramatta, for China.
" Shanghai, for Trieste and Venice.
" Fultala, for Calcutta, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London s—35 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 217 cases whisky and 48 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 bales printing paper, Balkrishna Sazba and Co.
Britannia s—21 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.
Persia s—10 case whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—105 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Forbes s—36 cases whisky, Edulji Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—4 cases provision, Mohamed Moosa and Co; 25 cases champagne, Phipson and Co; 2 cases photo materials K N Currance and Co; cases perfumed spirit and 4 cases soap, Badroodin Nazorally; 3 cases soap, A K H M Suleman; 10 cases medicine, P Ruttonjee; 6 cases medicine, Vullubjee Bhicca and Co.
Peninsular s—10 cases old tom, B Smyth and Co.
Den of Airlie s—6 cases liqueur, B Smyth and Co.
Socotra s—67 cases brandy, Phipson and Co; 4 cases medicine, Cursondas Nathoo and Co.
Dictator s—3 cases stationery, K Gargjee; 12 cases table salt, J Jamshedjee Cooper; 4 cases stationery, Nazerally Cumrodin; 97 cases oilmenstores, A K Shurufally; 10 cases chemicals, V Amidas; 50 drums chemicals, Vallubjee Bhicca and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bhimfels s—4 casks rectified spirit, Edulji Bezonjee.
Stolzenfels s—9 cases glassware, Mohomed Joosub Bowla.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels s—2 cases cutlery, Tyebally Abdoolally.
Johannesberger s—7 bales blotting papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—50 cases wine, Phipson and Co; 23 cases wine, Sorabjee Bomanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—4 cases glass bangles, Kasturchand Gangjee; 3 cases writing paper, 6 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ravenshoe s—100 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt turmeric, Bauer and Krause; 205 bales wool, H K M Jatha; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co, 250 bales gunny pickers, Purshotum Bhimji; 225 bales cotton fly, 75 bales twist waste, 200 bales gunny cuttings, 60 cwt old pickers, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 32 bales wool, R Rooguato; 11 bales wool, Kursondas Morarjee; 13 bales wool, D Roopchand; 42 bales hemp, Ebjee Comersey; 50 bales wool, Tyab Hajee; 50 bales twist waste and 48 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell; 2,000 cwt wheat, Meghjee Vulubdas.
Moorgate s—900 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 30,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—4 bundles woollen carpets, Forbes Forbes and Co; 10 tons sandlewood, William Watson and Co; 63 cwt deer horns, Abdel Karrim Mohamed; 25 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 parcel gold bars, Rs 41,250, William Watson and Co; 43 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 26 bales skins, Rustomjee M Kooka.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Bachelor s—55 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,185 bales cotton, 2,009 cwt linseeds Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseeds, 800 cwt mustardseed, 600 cwt weedseeds, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 11,392 cwt rapeseed, S D Sassoon and Co; 1,578 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 325 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 900 1-2 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co; 105 cwt gum, Heerjee Virdhur; 220 cwt myrabollams, Sulemanjee H Ismail Co; 530 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—2,001 cwt castorseed, N Futehally and Co; 550 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wilberforce s—17,799 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—2,050 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—4,700 cwt poppyseed, Glade and Co; 1,500 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,401 cwt poppyseed, W and A Graham and Co; 261 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 7,512 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.
Mobile s—106 bales cotton, 1,999 cwt teelseed, 400 cwt rapeseed and 27,297 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt bone meal, Ebrambhoy Carrimbhoy Nanjee; 215 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Anatolia s—2,000 cwt linseed and 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Istria s—750 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yamaguchi Maru s—234 cwt olibanum, Quan Lun Ecoo; 42 cwt cloves, A C Esmailjee.
Tientsin s—17 cwt olibanum, Ally Mohomed Hassum; 9 cwt ivory, M M Essabhoy; 75 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 57½ cwt sharkfins, Hassam Alloo and Co.
Rubattino s—112 bales cotton, Mohomed H E Ellias; 300 bales twist, Tata and Co; 62 cwt sharkfins, M Mooraj; 300 bales cotton and 41½ cwt sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yamaguchi Maru s—500 bales twist, Tata and Co.
R Rubattino s—25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham.
Coromandel s—1,000 bales twist, Tata and Co; 650 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 450 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 900 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 40 bales twist, The Jam Manufacturing Co; 350 bales twist, N J Abraham; 300 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yamaguchi Maru s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 80 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, E D Sasson and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yamaguchi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yamaguchi Maru s—50 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves as OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSTERS.

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14th June, 1899.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

CONSOLS advanced 3-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 108 5-8. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4. Paris Exchange on London at 25·20 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 114 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £66 11-16. Bar silver was unchanged at 27 7-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. lower, at 60 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-8 cent higher, at 4·87 3-4 dollars. Some £225,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 20,000 bales, and the Imports 4,000 bales. American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 23-64d. and 3 11-32d. per lb. for June and October-November delivery, respectively. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; September Futures were 3 points higher, at 5·94 cents, and December 2 points, at 6 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897
Monday's Receipts	8,000	3,600	800
Two days'	12,000	5,100	1,400
Since 1st September	8,136,000	8,410,000	6,575,000

There has been a steady feeling in our local Cotton Market to-day. Exporters bought 700 bales Dhulia at Rs. 126 to Rs. 127, 100 Bengal at Rs. 130; and the mills took 200 Barsi at Rs. 140, 200 Miraj at Rs. 126, 200 Khangaum at Rs. 131, 350 Rampore at Rs. 125 1-2. Forward quotations were given at Rs. 167 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 134 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 142 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,737	bales.
Wheat	69,817	cwts.
Linseed	16,553	"
Rapeseed	21,092	"
Singellyseed	1,376	"
Poppyseed	5,897	"
Castorseed	6,290	"
Rice	1,406	"

FREIGHTS continue firm. Lines have been done at 18s. 6d. per ton for Antwerp, ready shipment, while for shipment next month buyers offer 17s. to 17s. 6d. but sellers hold out for 18s. to 18s. 6d.

EXCHANGE has continued steady to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand. A fair amount of the latter was taken by the bazaar at 1s. 3 31-32d. and speculators took some Wire at 1s. 3 29-32d. for forward delivery. Merchants' Bills were quoted at 1s. 4 1-8d. but were scarce. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	1·69½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are firm at 101 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents., 100 15-16 for Account, and 94 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet, the only changes in prices reported to-day being an advance of Rs. 5 in Currimbhoy Mill, and a decline of Rs. 20 in Dhun.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 11-16
Bar Silver	27 7-8

The sum of about £525,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, arrived here from Bombay, yesterday evening.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies, left here yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Nankin (extra) left here this afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on the morning of the 26th instant.

HONGKONG, JUNE 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia, from Bombay to Japan, arrived this morning.

KARACHI, JUNE 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia, from Trieste to Japan, arrived this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino's Company's steamer Bormida, left Hongkong for Bombay, on the 13th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamades and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

Bhamo route to China right.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closed at Mauritius 5 p. m Wednesday the 14th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	3	40 p.m.	13	10
Teheran	13	2	15 p.m.	0	43
Suez	13	3	.. p.m.	0	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 13th June, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	45	—	1
" Karachi	—	11	—	1
" Madras	—	26	—	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·637
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77·5
Dew Point	"	75·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·905
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 11 10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	"	75·0
General Directions of wind*		W, SE, SSE, SSW, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	269
Fall of Rain		3·43
Total fall during month		4·80
" " year		6·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 12.

10 p.m.	79·1

TUESDAY.—JUNE 13.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	83·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MORTON—June 3, at Waltair Station, Andrew Morton, C.E., M.I.C.E., Loco. Superintendent, East Coast Railway, aged 52 years.

SAUNDERS—June 4, at Dehra Dun, Annie, the beloved second daughter of F. W. Saunders, late Civil Surgeon, Unao, Oudh.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1899.

OUR London correspondent informs us in a telegram which we published on Monday, that on Thursday evening next the long-expected Debate on the Act imposing Countervailing Duties in India on bounty-fed sugar will take place. Sir Henry Fowler will move an address praying Her Majesty to be pleased to disallow the Indian Tariff Amendment Act (1899). As was expected, Mr. J. M. Maclean, who first raised his voice in denunciation of the Act, will second the motion. There will, no doubt, be an interesting discussion, and the mutterings of the high-priest of the Free-Trade Shrine will be very audible. But the result is a foregone conclusion. Government is armed with a mass of information bearing on the question which will abundantly justify the passing of the Act of 25th March 1899. Without any disrespect to Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. Maclean, it may be confidently assumed that they possess no information invalidating that accumulated by the Government of India and the local Governments and now in the possession of the Home Government. Mr. Balfour accepted the notice of motion given by Sir Henry Fowler, one of the authorised leaders of the Opposition, as a vote of censure on the Government. That means that the leader of the House will employ not only facts and arguments, but an overwhelming majority to crush, pulverise and annihilate the motion for the disallowance of the Act. The normal majority of the Government is now somewhere about 230, that is, assuming that the Irish Nationalist vote is cast with the Opposition. On this and cognate questions, however, the bulk of the Nationalists will either support the Government, or abstain from voting. It is usual to describe the Indian Tariff Amendment Act as referring to Sugar Duties only. As a matter of fact, it provides that where any country pays or bestows, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon exportation therefrom of any article, and the article is chargeable with duty, under the Indian Tariff Act, then upon importation of any such article into British India, whether same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition, by manufacture or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," impose an additional tax equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed." The Act is wide enough to cover any article the production of which is stimulated by a bounty. The Government of India introduced the measure, after considering the whole matter from the Indian standpoint, and irrespective of Imperial policy with regard to West Indian and other Colonies. They found that since the enhancement of the Bounties paid by the Continental Governments, the imports of beet-sugar from Austria and Germany showed a remarkable and continuous increase, and that it was sold in India at an unusually low price. It was competing with native sugar, refined and coarse. The profits of the native refiners were so reduced that many of them had to give up the business.

The Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Upper India stated that if the importation of bounty-fed sugar continued to increase, as was inevitable, if countervailing duties were not imposed, all the Indian refineries would be ruined. In this view the Government of the North-West concurred, after an exhaustive survey of the condition of the industry in those provinces and in Oudh. The Government of India had good grounds for the conclusion that cultivation of sugarcane would be so reduced that the revenue from land and irrigation canals would be seriously affected. They rightly disapproved of any influence tending to discourage the growth of manufacturing industries in India. In the Bombay Presidency, the production of refined sugar is, in the opinion of the local Government, on too insignificant a scale to merit consideration. Under such circumstances it can be easily understood that the Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce represented that, in the interests of trade, Countervailing Duties against European sugar were uncalled for, forwarding this representation to Calcutta. This Government stated that it was necessary to remember that the firms which constitute those Chambers are more or less connected with the trade in foreign (including Mauritius) sugar, either as shipping owners or agents, or as importers or agents for importers, whilst the trade in Indian sugar is in the hands of native traders and middlemen. But on the whole, Lord Sandhurst and his Council held that the increasing imports of refined sugar did not seriously affect the commercial or agricultural interests of this Presidency, or "at present" call for the imposition of Countervailing Duties. Dr. Pollen, I.C.S., holds that if it were not for the Abkari administrative precautions, which prevent the Poona manufacturer from using the waste matter of his mill to make rum, he could undersell foreign sugar, even at lower prices than those which prevailed in February last. No doubt, Mr. Maclean will make full use of these admissions when seconding Sir Henry Fowler's motion. We have it, however, on undoubted authority that the legislation of March gave entire satisfaction to the native community in this Presidency. The Madras Chamber of Commerce informed their Government that bounty-fed sugars had forced down the price of refined sugar, manufactured locally, to such a point as to seriously endanger the future of the industry. Prices had fallen from ten rupees in 1893 to eight rupees and less in 1898. This serious falling off took place notwithstanding a steady improvement in the quality of the native sugar. The Chamber observed that "there is a limit below which raw sugar cannot be profitably produced, while there is no limit to the bounties, which were again increased in Germany only last year. A further fall in the price of the refined article must adversely influence the market for the raw product, and thus react upon cultivation, leading eventually to the curtailment, if not to the complete extinction, of the sugar industry. The Chamber sees no means of escape from this calamity other than the abolition of the bounties by International agreement, or the imposition in this country of countervailing import duties on bounty-fed sugar."

The Punjab Government forwarded a Report from the Director of Agriculture, Captain J. R. Dunlop Smith, who had been instructed to go carefully into the whole question as it affected Northern India. The imports of refined sugar increased to such an extent that in 1898 they were 106 per cent. higher than the average of the previous ten years. The refined sugar have been gradually ousting the unrefined varieties imported from other parts of India, and in some degree the sugar manufactured in the province. The falling-off in the imports of unrefined sugar from the North-West Provinces has in late years been considerable—a fact justifying Sir Antony Macdonell's forecast that if a remedy were not applied, the cane industry of the N.-W. P. would be crippled to an extent that would seriously embarass the agricultural population and render the recovery of the Land Revenue difficult. Captain Dunlop Smith notes that the cheapness of the imported sugar had overcome the religious prejudice aroused against it in former years by the well-founded belief that bone-dust is used in the process of refining. "Its cheapness, combined with its attractive appearance, and its palpable superiority as an article of food, have popularized it with the less scrupulous, and confectioners soon found out an easy and very profitable way of overcoming the objections of the orthodox, by adulterating it with Indian sugars, and selling the compound at the old high rates." The imported sugar sells at from rupees nine to ten per maund, and the indigenous article at from rupees nine to fifteen. Naturally the extinction of country sugar is in progress, though there has been as yet no falling-off in the cultivation of sugarcane in the Punjab. The effect of the foreign competition has been felt in the neighbouring provinces whose market has been taken from them. There has been a contraction of the sugar-refining industry, and there has been no expansion in the area under sugarcane, which might be looked for from the increase of population. The outlook in March last was such that the Director of Agriculture in the Punjab recommended that sugarcane should be added to the list of crops for which forecasts have to be prepared. The Government of the North-West ordered careful inquiries to be made throughout those Provinces, and ascertained that there had been a substantial decrease in the acreage under cane where the margin of profit was lowest, and that the shrinkage was probably due to the competition of bounty-fed sugar. Sixty refineries had been closed in the district of Asimgurh alone, and a hundred and twenty in other districts with a proportionate reduction in the acreage under cane. The information obtained pointed to the probability of the cheapening of bounty-fed sugar and its importation in increasing quantities presaging ruin to the native refiners. From this danger the legislation of March last, which is arraigned by a Liberal ex-Secretary of State and Mr. J. M. Maclean, has delivered India.

THE revenue and expenditure recorded under the heads of "Civil Works," "Famine Relief," and "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1897-98, are reviewed by Mr. A. R. Becher, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, in an official paper, just published. The revenue was but Rx. 615,262, while the expenditure was Rx. 7,842,419. Four main causes affected the transactions under review: (1) Famine, (2) Restriction of expenditure, (3) Plague, and (4) Earthquake. Famine and the restriction of expenditure affected nearly every province in India. Plague only directly affected Bombay. Earthquake caused damage to buildings and roads in Assam and Bengal only. As regards the first cause, the provinces in which the famine was most acutely felt were the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, and Bombay. The expenditure on relief operations during the year in these four provinces amounted to a total of Rx. 3,015,000 as compared with an expenditure of Rx. 3,352,000 for the whole of India. Restriction of expenditure, the second cause, lasted till the 31st December 1897, and was necessitated by the depletion of Treasury balances consequent on the unusually heavy demands on Government for the relief of distress caused by the famine. After the withdrawal of the restriction, Government re-granted in some instances the funds previously withdrawn or withheld; but it was found impracticable to spend in three months a sum of money which should have spread over nine months. Although plague only directly affected Bombay in the year under review, there is little doubt that the consequent dislocation of business in so important a seaport town must have told, to some extent, on other provinces, particularly those bordering on Bombay. In Bombay itself, business was almost entirely paralysed; and this led to a great falling-off in revenue under "Tolls on roads" and "Ferry receipts," and to a great scarcity of labour and materials required for use on works. As to the final cause, earthquake, the only provinces directly affected by this calamity were Assam and Bengal, particularly the former. The greater part of the damage was due to the first and severest shock, which occurred on the 12th June 1897. The expenditure in making good the damages during the year amounted to Rx. 146,300, of which Rx. 107,800 was incurred in Assam and Rx. 38,400 in Bengal. The Government Resolution, summarising Mr. Becher's notes and remarks, refers to the small profit from Government buildings in Assam and the cost of repairs which exceeded the rents by 80 per cent. Government calls these results unsatisfactory, and is apparently inclined to fall foul of someone in consequence, overlooking for the time being the fact that the heavy expenditure on repairs was due to the disastrous earthquake which destroyed a great number of buildings and damaged others to such an extent that they were uninhabitable until extensive repairs had been carried out.

IN the review on the administration of jails in the Punjab for the past year the question of the identification of criminals is dealt with. This is a subject which is more or less interesting to everybody, and in a country where so many people fail to distinguish that which is their own and that which belongs to someone else it attracts special attention. The identification of criminals by thumb marks has been practised for years, and the adoption in the Punjab of the system of anthropometrical measurements and finger prints partakes largely of the extension of the same method. The recording of finger prints is new and is at present employed by way of supplement to and not in substitution of anthropometrical measurements. Certain proposals to amend the system have been submitted to the Inspector-General of Police, and pending an authoritative decision on the subject, it is clearly unwise to press the Durbars of Native States to adopt it. The success or failure of anthropometry depends entirely upon the absolute accuracy of the measurements taken. Unless they are correct to the minutest degree, they are not only useless, but a great source of danger. It is, therefore, surprising to read in the report a reference "to the rough measurement forms kept up in the offices of the superintendents of police." If prisoners are to be labelled "habitual offenders" simply because their skulls correspond more or less to rough measurements, not only will the statistics be unreliable but gross injustice done to offenders. It is an unfortunate truth that men once convicted, after serving the sentence of justice, more often find their way back to jail than to the paths of honesty and rectitude. Owing to laxity of system, it is rather to be feared many criminals have been made, and their treatment in prison is obviously not of the gentlest character, as the Lieutenant-Governor calls attention to the use of fetters, which seem to have been applied more freely than was necessary. Strict discipline is, of course, essential in prisons, but brutal treatment effaces what little self-respect its inmates possess, and the system of treatment is not being enquired into too early. Another point in the review which calls for remark is the death-rate among prisoners, which rose 44 per cent. during 1898. The fact that the increased mortality was greater amongst prisoners who had been incarcerated for long periods than amongst criminals who had not been imprisoned more than six months, points rather to the fault being somewhat attributable to defective prison management. There is no doubt that overcrowding took place to a very serious extent, fifteen jails being unduly full for longer or shorter periods. Respiratory diseases are generally associated with overcrowding, and the increase in mortality was principally in this category of disease. An analysis of the figures does not tend to substantiate as a whole overcrowding as being the chief cause, but rather the deterioration in sanitary conditions. As malaria was evidently prominent among the predisposing causes of much of the preventible mortality, the importance of systematic issue of prophylactics at the proper season cannot be too strongly insisted on, and this particular question the Lieutenant-Governor asks to be dealt with in the next annual report.

WE learn that by the courtesy of the Amir the walls round the various British graveyards at Kandahar are being rebuilt and the graves themselves put into repairs.

THE total number of deaths this week is fifteen more than in the last week. The death-rate will be equal to 36·70—very little above the death-rate in Calcutta.

LADY CURZON will hold the next meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund at Viceregal Lodge on the 27th instant.

RAIN is now generally wanted in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Rajputana.

IT is hoped that the remainder of the Infantry relief will be settled within a fortnight.

THE village of Langari in the Julundur district having been declared free of plague, the police cordon has been removed.

THE question of moving the Government Offices to Calcutta in the cold weather is now under consideration, and possibly certain departments will remain at Simla, as was the case last year.

PLAGUE has been discovered in the village of Dial, two miles from the recently infected village of Jainpura in the Hoshiarpur district. It has a population of 642.

THERE was a difference for the worse of more than four and a quarter lakhs of rupees between the estimated and the actual opium revenue of the Government of India for the latest month under report (May).

THE question of the method of recruitment of junior civilians for the Assam Commission has been under discussion for some time. And it is now proposed to fix the sanctioned number of members of the Indian Civil Service for the Assam Commission at thirty-two, exclusive of officers in training in Bengal.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON is making good progress in organising the Chitrali levies whose employment was recently sanctioned by Government, and arms and equipment are being sent up from India. There is every possibility that the establishment will be in working order when the reliefs move up in the autumn.

THE Calcutta Rowing Club's Regatta is now fixed for the 24th instant and both the Eton and C.R.C. fours are at work again for it, whilst several pairs are qualifying themselves for the double sculling race. There is talk of a regatta in the cold weather when Rangoon might send a crew up and Madras and Colombo might be induced to enter also.

IT has been definitely decided by Government that the Home, Revenue and Agricultural, Finance and Legislative Departments, with the subordinate departments concerned, shall be housed under one roof in Simla. The question of a site remains undetermined, but the Public Works Department will be consulted as soon as the requirements have been definitely estimated.

THE question of a labour Bureau for India is an important one, and Sir Patrick Playfair, in his speech at the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association, suggested the establishment of such an institution, "so that the people and the commerce of the country may be mutually benefited." The difficulties of obtaining labour for our great planting industries, and especially on tea gardens in Assam, have long been recognised, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce might with advantage give this question of a Labour Bureau its close attention.

THE wooden tea-chest will probably be a thing of the past in a few years, giving place to the metal tea-chest. Last year, we notice from the interesting report on the sea-borne trade of Bengal, the imports of metal tea-chests rose in value from Rs. 1,48,322 to Rs. 8,31,773—a very remarkable advance—and are thus gradually ousting the wooden chests. The only objectionable feature about this is that the metal chests were imported. It would be better if they were locally manufactured. Surely there will be found a firm in India enterprising enough to set about the manufacture of metal tea-chests!

WITH a view to meeting the constant demand for copies of examination papers for the Higher and Lower Standard Examinations in Hindustani, Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, I. M. S., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, has just published a selection of such papers. The book of specimen papers comprises a short description of the nature and scope of the two examinations, with a selection of papers in all the various subjects. The whole get up of the book is excellent, especially the manuscript petitions, which are facsimile copies in lithograph of "arzis" actually set. It reflects great credit upon the publishers, Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., and will undoubtedly be of great service to candidates.

DR. R. SPOONER HART, the well known Calcutta sportsman, says Merloolas is the most costly horse ever purchased south of the line for the Indian turf. It is questionable whether he be the best. Merloolas will be seven years old in August, and, though not knocked about as a youngster, must be said to have passed the average prime of racehorses. Vigorous will be four, and is probably a better bargain at a-third of the money. He certainly did nothing in Adelaide, but, when thoroughly wound up by Sam Fielder, won a fast-run Doncaster, ran Merloolas to a head in a weight-for-age mile, and, with 8st. 12lbs., finished close to three smart horses in the Place Handicap, conceding lots of weight, in 2mins. 35secs. for a mile and a half.

A TIRHUT correspondents have emptied so many of the vials of their wrath upon the head of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, writes the "Englishman" that it is perhaps only fair that when something is said in favour of the line, due notice should be taken of the fact. The annual administration report on Railways in India, speaking of the Ganges-Gogra Doab Extension of the B. and N.-W. Railway says: "The collection of ballast all along the line is well advanced, and much of the line has been boxed up with ballast. The permanent way has practically been completed. Stations and buildings are well in hand." It is well that these interesting facts should be given due prominence, in order that the public my know what the Bengal and North-Western Railway is capable of when it really makes up its mind.

THE final in the Simla Polo Tournament for the possession of Lord William Beresford's Cup was much more interesting than most people expected. The two Patiala teams being left in, it was generally expected that the usual farce of playing up to the Maharajah would be repeated. But the assembled crowd, in which were Lord and Lady Curzon, were agreeably disappointed to see the members of the Patiala Polo Club play the proper game and by dint of exceptional skill and energy win comfortably. The opposition they met, however, was formidable and well sustained. The Maharajah gave a very fine individual exhibition, but it was powerless against the combination of such veterans as Hira Singh, Chanda Singh and Sarup Singh. The score 4 goals 2 subs to 1 goal fully represented the all-round superiority of the winners. The Patiala star has been in the ascendant at Simla this season, and a prince who commands the best polo, the best cricket, and very nearly the best racing talent in the country is indeed blest.

THE equipment of the various natures of siege trains, says a contemporary, will shortly be published, and it is hoped that this equipment complete will be issued to companies in peace time. The Indian Government have been asked to consent to this new organisation, in which case the two siege companies coming out to India next trooping season will be so organised, but presumably on peace scale only. The equipment of the siege trains has been expedited by the last war scare, as there was nothing ready to send abroad in case any fortified coaling places, etc., were to be reduced. The war fever last autumn was very much higher at Home than we in India quite realised. All the coast-guard and the naval reserve of fishermen, etc., were actually embodied and on board the fleets in Portsmouth Harbour, and for a week the Navy actually expected war. Batteries of garrison artillery were moved into the coast forts, and every sort of precaution was instituted. In consequence of all this the defence schemes are being overhauled and brought up to date along the south coast.

THE demand for army officers just at present is enormous. Any young man of respectable parentage and almost trivial education acquirements, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, can obtain a commission. The East and West African Frontier Forces and their casualty rolls as well, the Wei-hai-wei Regiment, and a dozen other calls as well as new battalions at home, have created an unprecedent demand, and now is the time for fathers to start their sons. In the artillery the want of officers is equally felt, many batteries are short, and new batteries are to be raised. So much is this the case that a couple of months ago twenty officers from the Artillery Militia, including two Militia Captains, were Commissioned as Second Lieutenants, R. A., without examination, merely on the recommendation of their commanding officers. There have been very large additions to our forces during the last five years, and even without abnormal casualties, the drain has much increased. The latest addition is due to the new organisation just announced for siege train companies of artillery, which are to be raised at once from a strength of Major, 1 Captain, 3 subalterns and 150 odd men, to a strength of 1 Major, 1 Captain, 4 subalterns and 191 men on the peace establishment, and 1 Major, 3 Captains, 8 subalterns and 398 men on the war establishment. This is a very important departure, and inaugurates for the first time, since the Crimea, a suitable and special siege train organisation. It will allow of a siege train company at war strength manning four siege batteries simultaneously, or two batteries uninterruptedly by day and night, while the peace strength allows of the manning of two batteries.

ONE Spanish paper calls Sir Michael Hicks-Beach "Mr. Rixbeach," whilst the Duke of Devonshire is Mr. Devonshire."

THE Sultan gave an audience to Mgr. Giraigiry, the Melkhite Patriarch of Antioch, after the Selamlik on May 19. He received him most cordially and decorated his whole suite. He said to the Patriarch, "I trust you to uphold my authority in Syria."

WHO will be the first cyclist to cover the distance from the Cape to Cairo? It is stated that there is only about four hundred miles of really bad road, and that the natives would more probably be amused than resentful at the appearance of the cyclist.

IN a contribution to "Golf and Golfers," Mr. Hilton, the ex-champion, says he thinks the improved scores are due to the greater risks taken by the modern golfer. He considers the St. Andrews celebrities of old had quite the power at command that latter-day players have, but were afraid to use it.

THE P. and O. liner China was docked by Messrs. Harland and Wolff on May 23 to undergo extensive repairs rendered necessary by the vessel stranding last year on the island of Perim. The White Star liner Germanic, which sank a few months ago in New York Harbour, is also receiving complete overhauling at the hands of the same firm.

IT is rumoured (says the "Daily Telegraph") that the Sirdar will this year finally sever his connection with Egypt and the Soudan. As Colonel Hector A. MacDonald is going to India very soon, Sir Francis Wingate will, it is said, succeed to the Sirdarship, a post he is well qualified to fill, and Colonel Maxwell will become Lieutenant-Governor of the Soudan.

A DECIDED novelty in the way of newspaper enterprise is announced from Lapland. The first paper in that country, has appeared. It is written upon a single sheet of paper, and is published every Sunday at a town with an unpronounceable name. Up to the present the journal has only half a dozen subscribers, and every issue is welcomed with loud applause.

ON Thursday, May 18, Major Marchand and the members of his mission embarked at Jibutil on the cruiser D'Assas and left for Toulon. The mission comprises eight officers, seven non-commissioned officers, 150 sharpshooters, and an interpreter. At Port Said Major Marchand was welcomed by the French residents, and presented with an Arab horse worth 1,500 frs.

AT a meeting of the National League of Ireland held in Dublin on May 23, a letter was read from Archbishop Walsh, who urged that public opinion should be brought to bear upon Irish parliamentary representatives, petemptorily calling upon them to either retire into private life or to cease their present calamitous disputing among themselves, and apply themselves to their public duties.

A RETURN shewing the expenditure for military operations in the Soudan charged on the public revenue of the United Kingdom since January 1883, is issued. The figures are as follows:—For 1883 and 1884, 360,697l.; for 1884 and 1885, 2,382,569l.; for 1885 and 1886, 4,348,044l.; for 1896 and 1897, 798,802l. Part of the expenditure of the expedition to Khartoum, which was incurred in 1897, 1898, and 1899, was met in the first instance out of imperial funds; but this sum, amounting to 215,000l., was subsequently repaid by the Egyptian Government.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

M. DUPUY CRITICISED.

LONDON, June 12.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Socialists moved to censure the police for their brutality in suppressing the scuffles that occurred at the races at Longchamps on Sunday.

The Chamber refused to adopt this motion, but subsequently rejected a vote of confidence in the Government, whereupon the Dupuy Cabinet resigned.

June 13.

The discontent of all parties in the Chamber of Deputies with M. Dupuy has been growing. The reason assigned for his defeat is that he tried to please everybody and pleased nobody, and the first pretext was seized upon to overturn his Ministry.

THE CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

FAMINE AND DISEASE.

Details are being received of the fearful ravages made by famine and disease in the eastern province of Russia.

A recent spell of cold weather is also ruining the crops in the north and central provinces, while drought is doing the same in the south.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Tom Cringle	1
Nouveau Riche	2
Chubb	3

IMPORTANT CONTRADICTIONS.

RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF LORD WOLSELY.

REPORTED INDIAN POST FOR GENERAL KITCHENER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 13.

Rumour is current in Simla to the effect that Lord Wolseley, who for some time past has been in poor ealth, is likely to retire very shortly, and be cceeded in the home Commander-in-Chiefship by rd Roberts. I learn, however, that an authoritative ontradiction of the story has been published at ome, to the effect that Lord Wolseley has no inten- n of retiring until the end of next year.

The *Standard* is entirely misinformed on the sub- t cabled by Reuter of the reported probability General Kitchener being brought out by Lord urzon to reduce the Indian military expenditure. s matter of fact, Sir Edwin Collen, than whom India has never had a more able custodian of its military finances, does not complete his five years' tenure of office until April 1901, and there is understood to be no disagreement in the Government of India on the subject of the policy he represents.

The "Standard's" story has apparently arisen from the fact that General Kitchener was not long since desirous of seeing more service in India. It is by no means improbable, therefore, that he may come out to India sooner or later, when one of the Lieutenant-Generalships or other similar Command falls vacant. There is no immediate prospect of any suitable opening of the kind occurring, however, and in any case this is a very different matter from his being brought out in connection with Indian military finance.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

The Viceregal part marches back to-day from Naldera to Mashobra; Lord Curzon returning to Simla to-morrow morning, and Lady Curzon and the Misses Leiter later in the day.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is now expected here about the 27th instant.

The Maharajah of Jhind pays a visit to the Viceroy on Friday next.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY DEFENCE.

Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Commissioner of Delhi, with Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wolfe-Murray, head of the Intelligence Department, and Major H. Finnis, R. E., have been appointed to the Committee on Railway Defence here, vice Mr. Clarke, Colonel More-Molyneux, and Major Maxwell, who have left Simla.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BILL FOR PUNJAB.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the introduction of a Bill designed to check the evil of cultivators' land in the Punjab passing out of the hands of cultivating classes into those of money-lenders. Its main feature, I understand, consists in the creation of the jubilee every fifteen years, when mortgaged land will return to the original owner. The result will be to prevent mortgaging of land for longer than fifteen years. It applies only to agriculture in the Punjab, and the measure will only be introduced into the Council this season, its passing being postponed to enable the principle involved to be fully discussed.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

General McGregor, from Ferozepore, has been appointed to the Command of the Assam District, vice Mitchell, on leave. Colonel Dyce is getting the district rendered vacant by General McGregor's leaving Ferozepore, but continuing to hold his present appointment of Commandant of the Tochi Force. Temporary arrangements are in the meanwhile made for carrying on the duties of District Commander at Ferozepore.

Lieutenant Fellows, 8th Bombay Infantry, has three months' extension of leave at Home ; Lieutenant G. Sheppard, Military Accounts Department, five months ; and Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hamilton, I. M. S., three months.

Lieutenant-Colonels J. Hawkins, J. Coxhead, and H. Brackenbury are appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Allahabad, Lucknow, and Rawalpindi, respectively.

Majors Todd and Coates, R. A. M. C., exchange places on the roster of the Indian Service.

It is notified that Sir William Lockhart presents the usual Musketry prizes for competition in the British and Native Army in the ensuing season.

Under instructions from the War Office, No. 3 Company Eastern Division, R. A., now proceeds from Rangoon to Aden next cold season, instead of No. 22 Western Division, which remains at Rangoon.

OBITUARY.

Major Saulez, 16th Bombay Infantry, at Marseilles.

THE KHARKALLA STATION INCIDENT.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

POONA, June 13.

After hearing the pleaders on both sides, Mr. Sale, the Assistant Collector, framed charges against the station-master and assistant station-master of Kharkala station of endangering the lives of passengers at Kharkalla by leaving the signal lamps unlit after sunset, and by not regulating the points to ensure the safety of the passengers. Both were charged jointly and separately under Section 101 and Sections of the Railway Act, and the case will be heard on the 19th instant.

EARTHQUAKE IN GILGIT.

SOME BUILDINGS CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

HOSPITAL BUILDING COLLAPSED, AND AGENCY HOUSE DANGEROUS.

SIMLA, June 13.

On the night of the 25th May, a somewhat severe shock of earthquake occurred in Gilgit. The course of the disturbance appeared to have been from east to west. This was followed by several slighter shocks during the next few days. The effect of the earthquake on the broken hill sides of Gilgit Valley was remarkable, and caused countless avalanches, which continued throughout the night of the occurrence. The following morning the sky became clouded with dust, and, except for the absence of wind, the atmosphere for many hours resembled that of a heavy duststorm.

Considerable damage was done to some of the buildings in Gilgit, notably the Hospital, the main building of which has since collapsed. The house at present used as the Agency is more or less dangerous, and the out-offices attached to it are mostly unsafe. The principal water-courses were filled up with debris, and had to be cleared out before the water could be obtained for the crops.

The weather, which previous to the earthquake had been unusually hot for the time of year, has completely changed since ; heavy clouds have gathered and rain fallen daily in Gilgit Valley, while in the higher hills there have been constant storms of hail and rain.

The earthquake seems to have done little damage at any of the out-stations of Gilgit Agency.

OPENING OF A NEW RAILWAY.

METTUPALAIYA TO COONOOR.

The Government of India have sanctioned the opening, for the public carriage of passengers, of the Nilghiri Railway from Mettupalaiya station on the Madras Railway to Coonoor—a distance of about seventeen miles.

THE RIOTING IN TINNEVELLY.

The Tinnevelly correspondent of the "Madras Mail" telegraphed on Monday that anti-Shanar riots are also taking place in the Tarkasi and Tinnevelly talukas. Several villages within ten miles of the District headquarters have been looted and burnt, and women outraged in broad daylight by Maravar gangs. Churches have also been destroyed. Several of the gangs have been recognised by villagers. The Maravars have spread false rumours that looting is taking place under Government orders ; hence the agitation in the whole district. The police in some towns are reported to be indifferent.

A later telegram says : News has just been received here that serious rioting has broken out at Tuticorin. The extent of the disturbance is not yet known, but it is reported that there has been a prompt move by the authorities.

Four Companies, 27th Madras Infantry, have proceeded to Viradupatti, and two Companies, 4th Madras Pioneers, to Madura, from Trichinopoly, in consequence of the riots.

SOLDIERS AND STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my letter on the "Employment of the Military" I said : "Will you allow me to say that I cannot see how in a country over which the Union Jack is unfurled, such action can be justified ? I am not now speaking on behalf of the signallers ; I am speaking on behalf of that liberty and freedom which is England's boast, and which has justly raised her as a pattern to the world. I say, Sir, that this interference of the military in a private quarrel between employers and employes is a most unjustifiable and autocratic action, consonant only with the traditions of a country like Russia, and utterly unworthy of the freedom of which Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen are justly proud. Such interference would never be tolerated in England." In a leaderette in a local daily a passage was quoted from Lecky, referring to the great strike of 1894 in the United States, which the editor said was an instance "approximating far more nearly to the case of the local strikers."

I am unable to see wherein the similarity lies. The Great Chicago strike was a most serious matter, accompanied by riots, assaults, murder, arson, and burglary. Lecky himself says in the previous lines that it "almost assumed the character and the dimensions of civil war." How, then, Sir, can the two strikes be compared, and what wonder is there that the Military should have been called in ? Dr. C. D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labour, in his work on the "Industrial Evolution of the United States," says in allusion to this strike : "The inevitable accompaniments of a great strike were brought into play at Chicago. Riots, intimadation, assaults, murder, arson, and burglary, with lesser crimes, attended the strike. In this, as in some of the other historic strikes, troops were engaged. The city police, the county sheriffs, the states militia, United States deputy marshals, and regulars from the United States army were all brought into the controversy. The United States troops were sent to Chicago 'to protect federal property and to prevent obstruction in the carrying of the mails, and to prevent interference with inter-state commerce,' and to enforce the decrees and mandates of the federal Courts. 'They took no part in any attempt to suppress the strike,' nor could they, as such matters belong to the city and state authorities." [The single quotations are mine.] The police of the city were used to suppress riots and protect the property of citizens, and the state militia was called in for the same service. This passage clears the ambiguity of Lecky's words when he says: "It was necessary to employ the military force of the Federal Government to move inter-state commerce and the United States mails." The military were employed not to do the work themselves, but to prevent the strikers from injuring those workmen who were doing it. Under the circumstances the editor's subsequent remark, that "the right of the State to utilise its power in preventing the sudden dislocation of the main lines of communication was not denied even in the chosen home of triumphant democracy," loses its force. There was no necessity to deny that which was never done. Bryce, in his work on the "American Commonwealth," alluding to these troublous times, speaks of the "extreme limits" of its constitutional powers to which the Federal executive went in repressing the strikes; but these "extreme limits" were justified in view of the crimes committed by the riotous strikers. I should mention that in several of the great historic strikes in America the military were called out to suppress and prevent the crimes committed by the strikers, and "not to do their work."

The inference to be drawn from the remark that no protest was made even in the home of triumphant democracy, I take it, is that if the military can be called out in America, why is it not justifiable to call them out in England or her colonies ? I have already shown that they were not called out to do the work of the strikers, and I will now mention why the military are not permitted to interfere in these matters in England. I will not stop to discuss the politico-ethical side of this question, but will content myself with saying that soldiers are maintained by the people for a different purpose than to interfere in private quarrels between employers and employes. There was, as far as I am aware, only one instance in which in England soldiers were used in a strike to do the work of the labourers. In August 1872, when the agricultural labourers struck for an increase of wages, the officers in Oxfordshire and Berkshire placed the soldiers at the disposal of the farmers for the purpose of getting in the harvest and so defeating the Workmen's Union. The London Trades Council successfully exerted itself to prevent the lending of troops in such matters, and they procured a fresh regulation explicitly prohibiting such assistance being rendered in the future. This will be found in the "Queen's Regulations for the Army for 1873, Article 180," and the whole correspondence will be found in the Report of the London Trades Council, June 1873. You will now see, sir, how the case stands, and that I was not wrong in saying that such action is contrary to the spirit as well as to the letter of that liberty of which we are all justly proud.—Yours, etc.,

J. A. BALFOUR,
Ag. General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

Byculla, June 13.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REVIVAL IN THE IRON TRADE.

FOREIGN COMPETITION IN BANKING.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, May 26.

There have been many signs lately of the revival of the iron trade in the Black Country. The improved demand for iron has led to a number of works which were closed being restarted, and on Saturday it was announced that important works which had been stopped for some time had been purchased, with the view of being reopened. This is the Leys Ironworks, Brockmoor, Brierley Hill, formerly carried on by Messrs. Brown and Freer, and it was numbered among the producers of first quality South Staffordshire iron. The depression in trade led to the works being closed some time ago, and they were offered by auction on Monday week, and sold to Mr. T. Ward, of Sheffield, metal broker. It was understood that they were likely to be broken up, but Messrs. Roberts and Cooper, ironmasters, of Brierley Hill, have purchased them from Mr. Ward, and intend to restart them as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be carried out. Messrs. Roberts and Cooper carry on the Brettel Lane Ironworks, the Bromley Ironworks, and the Great Bridge Ironworks.

Messrs. Neilson Brothers, of Glasgow, the great iron and steel merchants, have to-day summoned a meeting of creditors. The announcement of the suspension has caused great sensation in the Scotch iron and steel trades, although the event was not unanticipated by those in the inner circles. The firm have long beared Glasgow pig iron and were heavily oversold when the corner in warrants was engineered. It is calculated that during the past year the firm has dropped a quarter of a million sterling. It was the largest dealer in ship plates in Scotland, and was heavily committed forward at low rates. It has all along taken the lead in Scotch iron and steel, being the largest exporters. The total liabilities of the firm are not yet known, but the books have been placed in the hands of accountants.

These movements of amalgamation and extension adopted by many of the leading London banks seem to indicate that these institutions are fully alive to the possibilities of a larger field of operations and of a more popular *clientele*. Within the past year or two there has been quite a rush to open up branches in suburban districts, with the result in some places that three or four institutions are now represented where previously there was not one. It is worthy of remark that one banker, presiding at the annual general meeting of a joint-stock bank in the beginning of the present year, stated as a fact that these branches were not remunerative at the present time, but that their establishment was effected more with a view to future possibilities. This would indicate that London banks feel there is need to push forward in their business. Hitherto England has been considered ahead of other countries, particularly European, in the banking facilities it possesses, and this fact permits of no discussion ; but English banking methods are, to say the least, still very conservative, and one or two large Continental banks have, by carrying the war into the enemy's camp, made their presence felt in no small degree.

With the English banker it is considered unbecoming to tout or to seek for custom ; it is a kind of unwritten law of etiquette for the banker or bank manager to wait in his room for the prospective customer to present himself with proper and formal credentials before the opening of a new account can be entertained. But "autres temps, autres mœurs," and the introduction by the foreign companies of the ubiquitous representative—who is practically the bank traveller—has proved that there has been an unexplored field of banking customers. The conservatism of the London banks has allowed the progressive foreigner to work, for all it is worth, material which the Londoner has treated in a cavalier manner, and the latter has for some time past felt the result of the encroachment. At a recent general meeting of the National Provincial Bank of England the system of touting for business—which it was stated was getting very prevalent—was depreciated and condemned. But the innovation has been found to pay, and is not likely to be thrown over by those who have adopted it. With a large field before him, the progressive has been fully occupied with his efforts, but when this field has been thoroughly explored his attention will probably be directed to attacks through other channels which will be dealt with in a further communication.

In its monthly comparison of Stock Exchange values the "Bankers' Magazine" gives the aggregate amount of the 325 representative securities selected for comparison as £3,296,116,000 at the prices on May 19. This total shows a decrease of £174,000 as against the estimated value of the same securities at the prices quoted on April 20. The decline is, of course, quite insignificant, and it may be said that values had practically remained unchanged. But the Stock Exchange movements of the past month were characterised by great irregularity, and the slightness of the change in the aggregate is due to the fact that the movements in contrary direction in the various departments appear to have about counterbalanced each other. So irregular and uncertain were the tendncies, it is pointed out, that it can scarcely be said that investment securities have benefited at the expense of speculative stocks, or vice versa. British funds, for example, show a moderate gain, while, on the other hand, English railroad ordinary stocks have declined, and Indian railways, which may be classed among investment stocks, are also lower. Again, turning to more speculative departments, a considerable gain in foreign Government stocks is about counterbalanced by a depreciation in American railroad shares. In the former the feature has been the improvement in South American descriptions, such as Argentine, Brazilian, and Chilian issues ; while a recovery in Spanish bonds to the highest point touched since the war with the States has also been a notable feature. American railroad securities have suffered during the greater part of the month, first from the diversion of speculative attention in the States to the various industrial "combines," and also from a temporary condition of semi-panic induced by the death of Mr. Flower, a leading "bull" operator in Wall-street. Some recovery was shown at the date of the valuation from the lowest points touched during the month. Bank shares are slightly higher, but insurance stocks have declined. Among other changes in the more miscellaneous markets, the feature is a further substantial rise in the shares of iron, coal, and steel companies. In the mining market the same irregular tendency has prevailed, the improvement which has characterised West Australian mines and copper shares being neutralised by the dulness in the South African market for the greater part of the month, owing to unsettled political conditions in the Transvaal.

The Markets have been under holiday influences, for the Exchange was closed on Saturday and Monday. Considering the state of the weather, this was extremely fortunate, for there is nothing like a shower of rain to weaken the ardour of even the most cheerful bulls. It is to be hoped that the accustomed (nowadays) holiday weather will have all gone by the time, members get back to work, for the ruling feeling is in favour of higher prices all round. Nowhere on the wide horizon of "the Street" is there to be seen a cloud, and we are promised a really good time. Doubtless the Southern railways will suffer from unsatisfactory holiday traffics, but that weakness ought not to last long in view of the improved showing of practically all home railways. It is suggested by bulls of these stocks that the current six months should pan out well, for surely there can be now no increase in working charges. The Underground lines continue weak, and Districts have been affected by a rumour that if even the Great Western did decide upon playing the very unbusinesslike part of a Good Samaritan, the Board of Trade would withhold its consent to any scheme likely to increase the traffic. The rumour appears sufficiently feasible, but what strikes us most about all these District stories is that a modern Hans Anderson or Brother Grimm is being lost to the world in the somewhat restricted regions of railway finance. It is said that Americans are on the eve of an improvement, and that the public are getting tired of the Trust mania. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the gross earnings of eighty-one roads for April show an improvement of only 1 per cent. Still, if holders want to get out, it is no use leaving the market without that polite attention usual in such cases.

Trunk traffics are almost as kittle cattle as some writer or another once declared women to be. A serious traffic decrease was expected last week, but it did not come. Trunk traffics seldom are what one is told to expect, and as the falling off was one of only £3,685 prices jumped up. The market now is looking forward to a series of good returns, and attention is also drawn to the fact that a number of week bulls have been got rid of. For these reasons the possessor of a bank balance of somewhat greater size than there is any present necessity for is counselled to buy what he can carry and put the shares in his strong box. An all-round rise is anticipated in the course of the next month or two, and even the Third Preference should benefit. There may be no chance of this stock receiving any dividend for a considerable time. But it was not exactly dividend prospects which put up Little Chathams from somewhere about 18. Whilst this attention is given to Trunks, Canadas are not wanting friends. The stock, judging from present appearances, only manages to keep above par with difficulty, yet there are those who say we shall see the price somewhere about 115 before long. One might think that par is quite high enough considering all things, but there is some good buying going on. In the foreign department chief attention continues to be devoted to Spanish—thanks to Paris, whose clique has managed to get the price up to about the level ruling before the war. This should be high enough for anybody, but it will scarcely prove sufficient for the group who have been buying from about 60. Still, there is no earthly reason why our French friends should be helped, and we do not suppose anyone who pays the least attention to the financial straits of the country, will even think of supplying relief. The Continent has also been buying Portuguese, and Mexican issues have been better, but not for long.

That large loan of ten millions, which Japan will issue next week, naturally inspires curiosity as to the country's standing. Japanese precocity has not attracted so much attention of late, but most of the information received for some time past has pointed to the conclusion that the youngest Power has been going ahead too fast. Otherwise she would scarcely require to raise £10,000,000 so soon after pocketing the Chinese indemnity of £50,000,000. However, she is not overburdened with debt, the total amount of the Government obligations being only £41,854,000, or 18s. per head of the population ; and a growing nation naturally requires a lot of financial feeding. During the past four years the population has increased from 41,388,000 to 46,400,000, while the value of the foreign trade has very nearly doubled in the same time, the figures being £23,800,000 for 1893, and £44,265,000 for last year. There are 4,200 miles of railway open, of which the Government owns 1,009 miles. The State lands are valued at £82,000,000, and the railways, telegraphs, and other remunerative works are estimated to be worth £30,000,000. With regard to the finances of the country, it is stated that there was a realised budget surplus of £6,958,000 in the four years 1894-98, and the two years 1899-1900 are expected to produce a surplus of £3,510,000. But that leaves out of account the extraordinary budgets, which are the crux of the situation, and it would be well if such tough fare could be eschewed till the nation gets over its teething troubles.

The several prospective gold loans which are under negotiation—£10,000,000, for instance, for Japan, £6, 000,000 for Argentina, and a Russian loan, in addition to probable demands for Rhodesia, Canada, and elsewhere—make it a matter of much interest, as regards the outlook in the London money market, as to whether the flow of gold to the United States will continue or will this year give place to a reverse movement. Higher rates of exchange in New York recently, the hope-for revival of merchandise exports to the United States, and the fact that the American trade returns have recently shown a tendency to a diminution of the trade balance to the credit of the United States have encouraged hopes that a return flow of gold to this side of the Atlantic will be a feature of the year. The New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" does not share this opinion. That authority points out that—as we have occasionally recorded—gold continues to go from Australia to San Francisco notwithstanding that the New York exchange rates have been near the gold-export point. "Last week," remarks the New York paper, under date May 13, "the Moana arrived at the port named (San Francisco) with £150,000 (say dols. 750,000), and on Wednesday there was shipped from Sydney, N.S.W., for San Francisco by the Alameda £150,000 (say dols. 750,000) gold. Since the 1st of January there have been monthly arrivals aggregating an average of about two million dollars, and the above shows that the movement is still kept up. The same thought finds further support in the gold arrival at New York every week. They are small, to be sure, but would not be continued and constant unless they were profitable ; that is to say, if to-day foreign trade conditions controlled the rates for foreign exchange and the rates were as high as they now are, imports of gold at New York and San Francisco would stop. Yet, although they do not, we are told that our large trade balance has all been settled for with securities, and that gold exports from New York are a certain event during the summer. We place no reliance whatever in such forecasts ; our information all goes to show that there is still in Europe considerable American money, and unless some disturbance of affairs occurs at present unforeseen gold exports from the United States will not be an event of 1899."

The outturn of the American crops may of course be expected to have a very material influence on the American gold movements this year, not merely because of the direct bearing of large or diminished exports of agricultural produce on the trade balance, but also because of their effect on European purchases or sales of American railway securities. On this point we quote the following from Messrs. Henry Clews and Co.'s circular dated New York, May 13 :—"The influence of the crop prospects is at present a neutral element ; probably, however, the worst probabilities have been discounted, and any marked improvement on the output foreshadowed in the forecasts of the Department of Agriculture would be likely to improve the position of the railroad list. So far as respects winter wheat, the conditions on May 1 are construed by the Statistician of the Produce Exchange as meaning a crop of 318,500,000 bushels, which is 30,000,000 bushels less than the indicated crop at the same date of last year. That decrease, however, is much more than offset by the increase in visible supply and in farmers' stocks a compared with a year ago. Owing to the lateness of the season it is still impossible to form any estimate of the crop of spring wheat. Upon the whole, taking the but partially developed situation as it stands to-day, there is nothing to prevent the possibility that the volume of wheat, new and old, to be transported during the coming crop season may prove equal to that of last year ; bad weather conditions, however, may reverse that prospect. As a general view, it seems reasonable to conclude that the course of the securities market will depend, for the next few weeks or months, less upon such factors as the crops and general trade than upon conditions intrinsic to the stock market itself, and created by the introduction of an important mass of securities largerly new and experimental in their nature, and which the banks are disposed to treat shyly as collateral."

At the meeting of the Ottoman Railway (Smyrna to Aidin) bondholders to-day (May 26th) Lord Rathmore, the chairman, remarked that certain City gentlemen had been approached, and so far as he was able to ascertain they were tolerably sanguine that some scheme not only acceptable to the bondholders but to the shareholders might be agreed upon. There was an urgent necessity that some scheme should be carried out in order to avoid a recurrence of the calamity which had lately fallen upon the company. For a quarter of an hour or so the bondholders discussed the constitution of the committee, the class of bonds which each gentleman represented, and also as to whether they were shareholders. Eventually the following were appointed, Mr. Ruffer's name being the only addition to the original list submitted at the outset of the meeting : Messrs. G. T. Rait, Ernest Kennedy, Alfred Barker, Claude Bishop, John Carlisle, G. S. Pawle, Frederick Single, and Ernest Ruffer. The committee were instructed to report within two months, and it was stated that they would not receive any remuneration for their services. Mr. Ruffer elicited applause when he attacked the English Government for not looking more carefully after the interests of English bondholders, and he contrasted the conduct of our Foreign Office with that of the German Government in this respect.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE N. G. S. RAILWAY.

FULL DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 11.

The goods train which smashed up at the approach to the culvert a mile from Bhonghir station, left Secunderabad at midnight on Thursday. It reached Bibinagar at 4 a.m., where there was a thunderstorm attended by heavy rain, and it extended along the railway line from Ghanapur to Bhonghir, causing minor breaches in two places beyond Bhonghir. At Bibinagar and at Bhonghir, which lie nine miles apart, the station staff were unconscious of any danger on the line, which was declared to be clear by the patrols at 3 a.m., when it was still raining heavily. "Line clear" was accordingly given to the driver of the goods train who started at about ten miles an hour, and subsequently increased the speed to fifteen. On the west of the Bibinagar tank, seven miles from Bibinagar station, there is a curve and a dip of 1 in 100. Coming on this part of the line, the train ran at about thirty miles an hour to cross the culvert and climb the rise on the opposite side. Three feet beyond the culvert the crash came. The embankment had been washed away by the sudden swelling of the Bibinagar tank, which rose to within an inch of the rails. The rails gave way under the weight of the engine, and the latter, going at full speed, sank into the water and dashed into the earthwork before it. Sixteen loaded and empty wagons rolled furiously upon the wrecked engine, and piled themselves upon each other in a fantastic heap. The lot were smashed to splinters. The two front ones turned over, and were it not so serious an affair, they would have occasioned some humour with their wheels in the air. The covered vehicles had their roofing torn to pieces, and sheets of corrugated zinc looked like flying pennants eighteen or twenty feet in the air. Four other carriages were broken so badly that nothing but splinters could be traced. Their wheels were lost in the stream below. The wreckage filled a space of about twenty yards, and suggested a violent volcanic eruption of timber and iron, started to improvise a bridge of terror over the water for twenty yards. The two guards who had a providential escape knew nothing of the terrible accident till they alighted from their brakes. The front man declares he felt no shock, although he was eight vehicles in rear of the last of the sixteen ruined ones. He wondered why there was a sudden stoppage of the train. It was pitch dark and raining hard at the time. He walked up towards the engine with the other guard, and with the aid of his lantern saw to his horror what had occurred.

The head guard at once hurried up across country to Bhonghir station, where he mentioned the facts concerning the catastrophe. It was 6 a. m. before he got to the station, and at this hour news of the accident was telegraphed to Secunderabad. Mr. C. P. George, Locomotive Superintendent and Mr. Hosken, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway, left at once with a pilot truck and a 10-ton crane. They were followed about two hours later in a special train by Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Chief Engineer, and Mr. W. Gaye, Traffic Manager. On assembling at the scene of the accident efforts were made to remove the dead. The native fireman had, however, been dragged out from the debris before they arrived. His groans attracted the guards and others, who at once went to his rescue. He was found banked up in a hole near the engine. The poor man died the instant he was taken out. A search for the native oilman was then made. After encountering almost insuperable difficulties drivers Jones and Adams and fireman Gordon saw his body floating. At the risk of losing their own lives while squeezing under beams of iron and timber, they drew out the body which, like the other native, was found to be fearfully scalded about the hands and face. The search for driver Vaughan was fraught with inconceivable labour. The water was too high about the engine, and nobody could dive to the bottom for the unfortunate man that day. The next day, the flood subsided two feet, and Vaughan's body was then recovered. It was found with the neck under the plate of the tender which held him down, and since no marks of injuries or scalds were seen on him, it is presumed he must have been drowned. He was brought into Secunderabad the same day.

Never before has so awful an accident been known on the Nizam's Railway. The estimated loss to the company is about two lakhs, due to damage to the engines and vehicles, and to the permanent way, and loss of coal traffic. The three G. I. P. wagons were loaded with grain bound from Bombay to Yellandu, and two empties to the same place for coal. The two loaded (covered) B. B. & C. I. wagons contained salt bound from Bhayndar to Warangal. The East Coast Railway has one empty shattered, and the Nizam's eight empties. The united efforts of the Railway engineers and their subordinate staff resulted in lifting only one wagon off the line on the evening of the accident. But they are labouring night and day on the spot, and it is expected that the line will be cleared for through traffic by Tuesday. In view of this, it was deemed unnecessary to construct a diversion which would have had to be taken twice the distance of the original line from bank to bank. The mails and passengers to and from the Bezwada side are being transhipped all right.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	3	2	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	9
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	6	5	87
Total plague deaths to date	46,657	40,599	
Same date last year	13	1	63

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 9th June were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	71	59
Karachi	24	16
Poona	78	56
Districts.		
Ahmednagar	3	3
Kaira	1	0
Kolaba	2	2
Ratnagiri	8	8
Surat	3	3
Thana	22	17
Nasik	19	14
Poona	10	7
Satara	42	34
Kanara	1	0
Sholapur	1	1
Belgaum	140	80
Dharwar	33	24
Bijapur	5	4
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	1	2
Kathiawar	0	0
Kolhapur	96	63
Cutch	18	18
Janjira	2	2
Savanur	0	5
Total	585	431
Week ending June 2nd	615	476
Total to date	259,448	205,493

By command of her Majesty the Queen Mr. W. Holman Hunt's picture, the "Miracle of Sacred Fire," now on exhibition at the New Gallery, was submitted to her Majesty's inspection at Buckingham Palace.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIAN TIGHTENING HER GRIP.

THE FILIPINOS TIRED OF FIGHTING. KOWLOON.

JAPAN AND HER PRIZES OF WAR.

Some more trouble has been occasioned by a demand by Russia to carry a feeder of the Trans-Siberian line from somewhere near the junction of the Shilka with the Amur, south to Kalgan, which is comparatively speaking within a stone's throw of Peking. It is said by Russia that this line is provided for on the general agreement made by Directors Hu and Mei with Count Cassini, governing the construction of Russian railways in Chinese territory. This is denied by the Chinese, who regard such a line as a very immediate menace to China's tottering sovereignty in the north.

In consequence of the threatened massacre of Christians in the neighbourhood of Foochow H. M. S. Rattler left for that port on May 23. The Filipinos have made a third attempt to secure a cessation of hostilities, seven Filipino Commissioners having presented a plan for a peaceful settlement. The Filipinos were offered a government somewhat similar to that now enjoyed by Cuba, with a military supervision, but they have scorned the proposal. It is now, however, merely a question of time.—Admiral Dewey arrived in Hongkong on board his flagship, the Olympia, on May 23, and during the time occupied in repairing the Olympia, the gallant admiral is resting in the cool atmosphere of the Peak to regain his health.

The Tientsin correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" writes:—Russia is evidently tightening her grip within her 'sphere of influence,' and strengthening herself for any emergency and for extending that 'sphere' when the opportune moment arrives. Any 'understanding' she may have with England or other foreign Power, will not essentially modify her relations with the local power nor materialy hinder the accomplishment of her desire. During all the past of her history she has worked along the definite lines of a fixed policy biding her time when necessary, but ready for the favourable opportunity when it came. There is no indication of any change now. Peace and active war preparation could not seem to go hand in hand, but in her case and at the present time there is little incongruity, when facts present and ultimate are viewed in the light of this policy. A little incident reported from Port Arthur is one of the straws in the wind. A Danish missionary has been labouring there since about the time of the Japanese war. During the Russian occupation he has not been permitted to enlarge his sphere of operations nor open work at any other point ; and it has been intimated that in the event of their coming into full possession, his labours at that place will have to come to an end. This is significant of Russian intentions as to territory, and attitude towards Protestant Missions.

THE KOWLOON HINTERLAND.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

THE COMPLICITY OF THE CANTON VICEROY.

The *Universal Gazette* publishes a telegram today from Peking, which shows how correct was the surmise that the soldiers and rowdies who attacked the British officials and forces in Kowloon had the active sympathy of the southern Viceroy. Our contemporary says, that when the people in Sun-to and other districts of Kowloon recently attacked the British who came to raise the British flag over Kowloon, the Viceroy of Canton sent a secret telegraphic memorial to the throne in Peking, recounting some of the facts of the attack and praising the patriotism, bravery, honesty and sense of justice of the people who thus resented the hoisting of a foreign flag over their country. The memorial went on to describe the assailants of the British, as praiseworthy and patriotic men The contents of this treacherous memorial leaked out somehow and reached the ears of the British Legation. Then, a communication, asking for an explanation was addressed by the "Charge d'Affaires" to the Tsungli Yamen. The correspondent adds that the Yamen is greatly perplexed by the occurrence and does not know what to answer.—We "(China Gazette)" venture to say that if the British Legation probes further into the matter it will discover that the viceroy Tan's memorial is in reply to secret instructions from Peking to stir up the opposition of the Kwangtung populace against the occupation of the Kowloon territory by the British, after Peking had formally approved of that step.

The Wenchow correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News" writes : Rumours of serious anti-foreign riots at Taichow have reached us ; one at Taiping we have definite news of, but further rioting has so far only reached us as rumour. The Taoists who attempted a rising here are now quieted down ; those who were captured are still awaiting their final sentence in gaol.

ARMED ROBBERIES IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

CLEVER CAPTURE BY THE POLICE.

Hongkong, May 26.

The Police have had considerable trouble with armed robbers in the new territory, and they are to be congratulated on the clever capture of a number of rowdies who have been levying blackmail on the inhabitants of the two islands, Lamma and Lantao. On 23rd May a report was made to Inspector Gillies at Cheung Chau, that on 21st May, at 10-30 p. m., a band of twenty armed robbers had attacked five houses in the village of Moi Wa, Lantao Island. The robbers had shot at and wounded an old man and a girl of nineteen years of age, and decamped with a large quantity of clothes and other articles to the value of dols.112. It was stated that the robbers sailed off in the direction of Lamma Island in Chin-chew junks. In consequence of the report, Captain Superintendent May and Detective Sergeants Sullivan and Sim left for Cheung Chau on the morning of 24th May ; and picked up the complainants. The Police then went to Lamma Island and landed at the village of Yeung Shau Wu. They searched the village, and P. S. Sim arrested a man who came running out of a house the police were about to enter. The prisoner was searched and found to have in his possession a revolver and cartridges. He had also a piece of resin which was identified as the property of one of the complainants. In the house was found a pistol which appeared to have been recently fired. The house had evidently been deserted in a hurry on the approach of the police, as a lot of the stolen property was found on the premises.

While Mr. May and his party were at Lamma, a report was made to Sergeant Langley, at Aberdeen, by a couple of men in a fishing boat, that at half-past four o'clock that morning another fishing boat had held them up off the north point of Lamma Island. One of the men was robbed of a couple of bangles and a small sum of money. The robbers cut the oars of the fishing boat, in order to impede the progress of the boat, and then disappeared in the direction of the village of Yeung Shau Wu on Lamma. Sergeant Langley having reported the occurrence to the Central Police Station, he was informed that Mr. May was on Lamma Island and was instructed to go across and report the case to the Captain Superintendent. Sergeant Langley went over to Lamma with some police and the two fishermen. The Police arrested twenty men lying in a shed and the fishermen identified one of the men as belonging to the band who had interfered with them in the morning. The same evening, Mr. May and another party of police went to the same village and arrested another gang of twenty-one men lying in the same shed. All these men were brought up yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy, and charged with being rogues and vagabonds and having no visible means of subsistence. The men said they had come from O Ping, and were on the look-out for work. Chief Detective Inspector Hanson explained the circumstances of the arrest. The men were each sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. To-day, the man arrested by P. S. Sim was brought up on a charge of armed robbery. The case was remanded.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

FILIPINOS EAGER TO SURRENDER.

THE BELLIGERENT PARTY.

AGUINALDO IN A DIFFICULT POSITION.

Manila, May 20.

Seven Filipino Commissioners have come in to hold a consultation with His Excellency Major-General Elwell S. Otis, Governor-General of the Philippines and Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Eighth Army Corps, and the other members of the United States Commission in Manila.

It is believed here that an agreement has been arrived at, and that the Filipino representatives come with full authority to arrange the details for a complete surrender.

Information to hand from trustworthy native sources is to the effect that the majority of the natives are eager to surrender, to abandon the sword and resume their peaceful avocations, with the exception of General Luna and General Pia del Pilar and less than five thousand native soldiers. It is only the attitude adopted by these firebrands, who imagine they have everything to lose and nothing to gain from a peaceful settlement with the American authorities, that prevents an immediate surrender.

It is supposed that Aguinaldo, the erstwhile President and Dictator of the Filipino Republican Government, will be made the scapegoat in the newly developed political situation. He is in a pitiable position; once the popular figurehead almost worshipped by the ignorant masses, now thoroughly discredited and absolutely powerless, he is between the devil and the deep sea, afraid yet anxious to surrender, fearful of his own people and yet afraid of falling into American hands if he and his disorganised, disappointed and disgusted troops keep in the field.—*China Mail.*

RETURNING THE CAPTURED CHINESE MEN-OF-WAR.

A curious report is current in Japanese circles to the effect that, as most of the Japanese men-of-war ordered from Europe and America are now completed and have been brought out to Japan, the Government proposes to return to China all the war-ships captured in the late war and thus assist in re-establishing the Chinese Navy. It is added that naval men almost unanimously approve of the proposal.

If this is really done, it would be the first occasion in history, as far as we can recollect, that a victorious nation has voluntarily returned vessels captured in warfare. Even the children of Israel did not return the jewels of silver and jewels of gold which they 'borrowed' from the Egyptians before leaving the land of boundage, though perhaps the parallel will hardly hold good, as according to the story told in Exodus the chosen people on that occasion certainly did not escape because of their success in open warfare.—*Kobe Chronicle.*

DEATH OF MR. F. K. BANAJEE, M.A.

We are very sorry to record the death, at the early age of 33, of Mr. Framjee Kavasjee Banajee, M.A., one of the most brilliant of our young Indian educated men. He held the post of Principal of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, which he had done much to bring to its present efficient and flourishing position. The deceased belonged to the old and well-known Banajee family, and his father was a leading and wealthy merchant of his time. Mr. Framjee received his early education at the Proprietary High School, like his distinguished contemporaries, Mr. R. P. Karkaria, Principal of the Collegiate Institution, and Mr. B. J. Padshah, honorary secretary of the Tata University Scheme. Having matriculated in 1882, Mr. Banajee went to the Elphinstone College, where he had a very brilliant career, taking his B.A. in 1885 and M.A. in 1887. He carried off the best prizes and scholarships at the University. Principal Wordsworth took a special interest in him and was proud of his brilliant young pupil. A Fellowship at his College followed as a matter of course; and lately he was appointed acting Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy. He gave up the the latter post to become in 1893 Principal of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Scholastic Institution, then recently founded by that charitable gentleman. With Mr. Byramjee's grandson, Mr. Rustomjee, and the Secretary, Mr. P. N. Wadia, Mr. Banajee worked hard and harmoniously to put the institution on a good footing, and the zealous labours of these gentlemen made it an excellent scholastic institution among the Parsees. Mr. Banajee was also a Fellow of the Bombay University, in the affairs of which he took great interest. He recently catalogued and arranged the University Library, a task involving very hard work. He was examiner in History and Philosophy at the B.A. examination. The deceased had not yet done much literary work, though, had he lived longer, he would certainly have produced much noteworthy writing. The only literary work he did was the continuation of a translation of the Parsee religious book called the Dinkard written in Pehlvi. His friend Mr. Karkaria had translated an earlier portion, and Mr. Banajee continued this. The deceased was a young man of a very genial and modest nature, and was universally liked. His death causes a sad gap in the brilliant but small circle of able and promising Indians of the younger generation, which includes men who are distinguishing themselves in various fields.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CRICKET CLUB.

SEASON—1899.

FIRST ELEVEN MATCHES.

Date.			Opponents.	Ground.	Time.
June	Satur.	10th	XI vs XXII	Our	2 p.m.
	Do.	17th	Bombay Vol Arty C C	Do.	Do.
	Do.	24th	Y M C A C C	Their	Do.
July	Do.	1st			
	Do.	8th	Royal Arty C C	Our	Do.
	Do.	15th	Norfolk Regt C C	Do.	Do.
	Do.	22nd	Elphinstone Coll C C.	Their	Do.
	Do.	29th	Parsee Gymkhana	Do.	Do.
Aug	Do.	5th	Norfolk Regt C C return	Do.	Do.
	Thurs.	10th	Colaba Garrison C C.	Do.	Do.
	Friday	11th	Presidency vs Parsees		
	Satur.	12th			
	Do.	19th	Royal Art C C return	Their	Do.
	a Mon.	21st	b Y M C A C C return	Do.	11 a.m.
	Satur.	26th	Bombay Gymkhana	Do.	1-45 p.m.
	a Mon.	28th	b Baronet, C C	Our	11 a.m.
	Thurs.	31st	Colaba Garrison C C return	Do.	2 p.m.
Sept	Satur.	2nd	Parsee Gymkhana return	Do.	Do.
	Do.	9th	Municipal C C	Do.	Do.
	a Wed.	13th	Islam Gymkhana	Do.	Do.
	a Thurs	14th	b Ahmedabad Gym.	Their	11 a.m.
	a Fri.	15th	b B-G-J-P Ry C C	Ahmedabad Gym.	Do.
	Satur.	16th	Hindu Gymkhana	Our	2 p.m.
	a Wed.	20th	b Municipal C C return	Do.	11 a.m.
	Satur.	23rd	Liberal C C	Do.	2 p.m.
	Do.	30th	Ordnance C C	Their	Do.

a Holidays. b Whole-day Games.

BOMBAY DISTRICT REVOLVER CLUB.

The following are the Prize Winners in Bombay District Revolver Club Match for May :—

		No. of Hits.
EUROPEAN OFFICERS.		
Major Godfrey	9th Bo Infantry	6
Capt Searle	do.	5
Lieut Tatum	do.	5
Lieut Lloyd	2nd Bo Grenadiers	5
NATIVE OFFICERS.		
Subr Major Mirza Muhamad Beg	9th Bo Infantry	5
Subr Coostan DeSouza	do.	5
Subr Govind Tulaskar	2nd Bo Grenadier	5
Subr Lal Khan	9th Bo Infantry	5
Subr Bayl Singh	2nd Bo Grenadiers	5

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O Co's s.s. Parramatta, Captain A. Symons, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from China, experienced south-west monsoon during the voyage. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Fultala, Captain A. B. Cave, which arrived in harbour on Monday, from Calcutta, encountered strong monsoon weather from Tellichery till within 60 miles from Bombay.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Professor Flinders Petrie gave at the University College the other day the first of a series of six lectures on recent discoveries in Egypt. He dealt with the discoveries made last winter in the excavations for the Egypt Exploration Fund on the edge of the desert between Dendereh and Hou. In that district Professor Petrie, assisted by Mr. Mace and Mr. MacIver, explored many ancient cemeteries, and formed a complete record of the contents of over 1,000 graves. Three or four of these cemeteries were of the prehistoric age, with contracted burials like those first discovered by the lecturer at Naqada a few years ago The same pottery and finely wrought flints appeared as before, but many new kinds of objects were found. From the detailed record made of many hundreds of these graves it was hoped that a classification of the various periods of the prehistoric age in Egypt would now be practicable. Coming to the historical times, the professor said that two or three cemeteries of the VIth-XIth dynasties have been also fully examined. The buttons and seals found of that age were of foreign origin, and had no connection with ordinary Egyptian design. A great variety of vases in stone and pottery had been obtained, which would enable the derivation of the forms to be traced from the prehistoric times down to the XIIth or XVIIIth dynasty.

The entirely new discovery of the year was of a foreign people who entered Egypt about the XIIth dynasty. Their graves frequantly contained a mixture of Egyptian things of that age, but their pottery and beads were entirely foreign. The graves were shallow, circular ane-shaped hollows, called by the discoverers "pan-graves" for distinction. A unique feature of the burials was the depositing of vases in the loose dust outside the grave-hollow, and with them often great numbers of skulls of goats and cattle. These skulls were all cut away at the back so as to hang on a wall, and ornamented with spots and lines of red and black paint. There would be little doubt that these barbaric invaders were a branch of the Libyans, the collateral descendants of the same stock as the prehistoric Egyptians.

A MOAN FROM THE GUARD-HOUSE.

Twas in a fit of childish pique,
I struck my captain on the chique.
He got so mad he scarce could spique.
Then ordered me for many a wique,
ypu this ceil so biique.
Oh, would that I had been more mique!
St. Nicholas.

The ratepayers of Edinburgh, says "Truth,' must surely be an exceptionally flourishing community, or else they are curiously apathetic, for it has been decided by the Town Council to squander nearly £700 of the public money in order to purchase a gold and diamond badge of office for the Lord Provost of the city. "I should have thought that a perfectly adequate insignia could have been provided for as many shillings."

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A CORPORATOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the case in which Dr. Nadershaw H. Sukhia charges Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Usuf, J. P., a member of the Municipal Corporation, with assault and using abusive language, was again called on for hearing. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and Mr. H. S. Khalli, barristers-at-law, with Mr. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused.

Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, examined by Dr. Sukhia, said that on the 9th ultimo he went to the complainant's dispensary with Abdool Razak and another person. Abdool Razak was sent to call the complainant. Witness denied having gone there to bring about a settlement. He went there with the object of ascertaining whether the case had been settled or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, witness said that he was present in the booth on the day of election. Some words passed between the complainant and the accused about a vote, and they were separated by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and witness himself. Witness did not see complainant being assaulted by the accused. Witness and Mr. Ibrahim interfered to bring about a settlement between the parties. Dr. Sukhia offered to apologise and shake hands with Mr. Haji Usuf, but the latter declined to accept the apology and shake hands with him. Subsequently at the intervention of friends on both sides, Mr. Haji Usuf reluctantly shook hands with the complainant.

The statement of the accused was then read out by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin. He stated that at the request of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Municipal Corporation, he went to the election booth to assist Mr. Ibrahim's brother, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, a candidate. At about 10 a.m., it was declared that Mr. Jaffer had secured over one hundred votes, whereas Dr. Sukhia did not get even a dozen. This seemed to have made him somewhat excited. Subsequently on the vote of a young Memon having been challenged, Dr. Sukhia looked at him (accused) and said "Memons are stupid fools." The accused objected to his using such language towards his community, upon which Dr. Sukhia said, "I don't care a shoe for them." He then raised his foot and touched his boot. The accused thereupon said: "Are you going to strike me?" Just at that time people standing there pulled Dr. Sukhia away. Subsequently Dr. Sukhia offered an apology for his conduct, which was accepted by the accused after some hesitation.

Mr. Douglas Bennett, Superintendent of Municipal Markets, was then called on behalf of the defence to corroborate the statement of the accused.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

It gives us considerable pleasure to be able to make a favourable reference to the results achieved by a Life Assurance Company operating in the important British dependency of India. The company we refer to is fitly described as the Empire of India, and already in its second year of working has practically established, itself in a position which augurs well for its success in the future. It is under combined native and British management and control and its system is based upon the most approved experience as regards premiums and mortality rates. This is shown in the satisfactory death claim experience, notwithstanding exceptional circumstances of pestilence and plague which have unfortunately afflicted our Eastern dominions and that the premium rates of the company are fully adequate, the increase of the reserve fund from Rs. 16,459 at the end of the first year to Rs. 48,835 at the end of last year conclusively prove. The ratio of expenditure also is remarkably light for a new company. The following details of the year's operations will be of interest and we have every anticipation that after making so satisfactory an initiation a future successful career will be secured by the well directed and experienced efforts of the management. During the year 849 life proposals were made to the company for assuring sums amounting to Rs 21,37,900. Of this number 492 have resulted in policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers or are awaiting completion. The new premiums effected during the year amounted to Rs. 63,217-9-0, of which Rs. 4,030 was by single payment. This result compares most favourably with that of the second year's working of other life offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company is 755, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 18,12,850 and of this amount Rs. 2,35,000 are re-insured. The first mortality that the company has experienced, occurred during the year, the claims by the death of three policy-holders amounting to Rs. 15,000. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of risks, as is evinced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former report has been well maintained and the aggregate expenditure of conducting the business only amounted to Rs. 35,397-4-9. If this aggregate be set against the premium income the ratio comes out as 403 for the second year, A result which is not only far below the average but, it is believed, the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. The life assurance fund, which, at the beginning of the year after deduction of Rs. 7,530-10-9 for preliminary expenses and Rs. 1,545 for first dividend was Rs. 16,459-7-7 has been increased by Rs. 32,376-0-11, and now amounts to Rs. 48,835-8-6.—*The Insurance World.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 6th June :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 26th May 1899, reporting that he has engaged from 22nd May 1899, as a Probationary Pilot, Mr. Samuel Walton Willoughby, who holds a master's certificate, possesses excellent testimonials, and has been pronounced fit by the Medical Adviser, and requesting sanction to the appointment.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 29th November 1898.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 29th May 1899, requesting sanction for the retention, for a further period of six months, of the services of the maistr for the inspection of new buildings in course of erection on the property of the Trust, saying that there is an increase in the number of buildings in progress since the appointment was sanctioned.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Engineer dated 25th May 1899, forwarding correspondence with the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Municipality, regarding the fire service mains on Frere Land; pointing out that the hydrants on Frere Bunder proved to be most useful during the extensive hay fire on the 16th April last, and recommending that three additional hydrants be provided at a cost of Rs. 420, at the places suggested by the Fire Brigade Officer and marked with blue crosses on a litho. forwarded by him.

Submitted the litho. plan and the correspondence above referred to.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a debit to Contingent Works, Bunder Properties, Item 40, of the Budget for 1899-1900, the provision for which may be increased by a transfer of Rs. 2,000 from Contingent Works under "Docks," Item 24, page 14.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 31st May 1899, requesting sanction to charge to Depreciation Account the sum of Rs. 420 expended by the Engineer in renewing several frames and the boiler bearers of the steam launch "Siren," saying that the repairs having only been found necessary when the boiler was lifted out of the launch, were not provided for in the current year's Budget.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 24th January 1899.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 2575, dated 31st May 1899, reporting that the Hamallage Contractors do not now anticipate much difficulty in the supply of coolies for night work, and recommending that from and after the 1st June 1899, the work may be allowed in the Docks on payment of the usual charge of Rs. 30, instead of Rs. 200.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, subject to the condition that the Docks Superintendent may decline to undertake work at night should, in his opinion, there be any risk of disturbing the arrangements for the daily supply of labour at the Docks.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Pilotage statement.

	For week ending 2nd June 1899.	Total from 1st April to 2nd June 1899.	For week ending 2nd June 1898.	Total from 1st April to 3rd June 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	176	26	201
Do. piloted out of harbour	16	184	25	194
Do. transported	17	133	27	176
Do. attended to	..	15	3	28
Do. warped	4	13	2	16

The Queen has appointed Mr. Thomas Belhaven Henry Cochrane, late a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, a deputy-lieutenant of the Isle of Wight, and in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Southampton, to be, during her Majesty's pleasure, the deputy of Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, in the office of Governor of the Isle of Wight.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.

I must acknowledge having experienced a slight feeling of disappointment at the result of the match between the Royal Liverpool and Tantallon Club. Whilst hardly anticipating a win for the Royal Liverpool Club, I certainly thought that the Hoylake golfers would have run their opponents to a closer finish than they actually succeeded in doing. Of course, it is true that ninteen holes is not a particularly heavy defeat, considering that no fewer than eighteen individual games had to be played, but the advantage the Tantallon representatives held at the conclusion of the singles was unfortunately marked enough to lessen the interest in the subsequent proceedings in the foursomes, especially as their opponents could hardly be expected to lose thirteen holes in six matches. Thus, although not quite a foregone conclusion, the chance of the English club appeared somewhat hopeless.

There is only one grain of comfort to be derived from the result, and that is that the Northern club were better represented than their Southern rivals, who were short of at least five of their best men, who would certainly have been asked to play had their services been available—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hutchings, F. A. Fairlie, Holden, and R. S. Hilton. On the other hand, the Tantallon Club were short of one or two players, notably Mr. A. Mackenzie Ross, but the absentees would hardly have strengthened the side to the extent the five missing members from Hoylake would have influenced the Southern team. There is every probability of the teams meeting again in the near future, as the members of the Royal Liverpool Club will hardly rest satisfied until they have had an opportunity of attempting to bring the scores level once more. The championship will in all probability be played at Sandwich next year, and it is to be hoped that the East Lothian society will be able to grant their opponents of Saturday an opportunity of meeting them on English soil. It is certainly a long journey to Sandwich, and I know that the officials of the Tantallon Club are somewhat doubtful as to the possibility of getting a side together. A good recipe to use in these cases is a mixture of 80 per cent of abuse with 20 per cent of soft soap, mixed with discrimination, and served up as an appeal to patriotism.

The best and most interesting encounter during the match was undoubtedly the foursome between Messrs. F. G. Tait and J. E. Laidlay on the one side, and Messrs. John Ball, jun. and H. H. Hilton on the other. There was that International flavour about the match which always tends to give an added interest to all contests of this kind. A more fitting conclusion than that eventually arrived at—a halved game—could not be imagined. The English pair had, if anything, the best of the trial, as their opponents never succeeded in obtaining the lead, but, on the other hand, after succeeding in bringing the match all even at the turn, they had slightly the best of the succeeding five holes, although they could not manage to obtain a much-deserved lead. From that point, however, the Hoylake pair had the best of the argument, and, after winning the 15th, only just failed to secure the 16th by them erest shade—a long putt resting on the very lip of the hole—eventually standing dormy one. They rather threw away the last hole by indifferent short play, and a halved match resulted in consequence.

The entry for the championship has fairly beaten all previous records, and a nomination of 102 sounds more like an entry for the Ladies' Championship than for the amateur event. The entry, however, is not only remarkable for quantity, but also for quality. One or two notable names are missing, and one would have liked to have seen Messrs. Hutchinson, Blackwell, F. A. Fairlie, and A. F. Macfie on the list, but even with these distinguished golfers away the entry is probably the strongest which has ever entered for the great annual amateur event.

The draw may fairly be considered very even, as the better-known players are well distributed in the different sections. In the top half we find Messrs. R. Maxwell, J. Robb, L. Balfour-Melville, and Jno. Ball, jun.; whilst in the second half the most distinguished players are Messrs. F. G. Tait, H. H. Hilton, J. L. Low, J. Graham, J. E. Laidlay, and S. Mure-Fergusson. Mr. Maxwell is well drawn in the top quarter of the sheet, whilst Mr. Ball cannot complain of fortune, as, on form, he has a comparatively easy journey until he reaches the last eight. Messrs. Tait and Hilton are once again comparatively close together, but they cannot meet until the fifth round. In the bottom quarter, however, Messrs. Graham, Laidlay, and Mure-Fergusson are all in a bunch; in fact, it is possible that Messrs. Graham and Laidlay may meet in the second round; while the survivor may have to cross swords with Mr. Mure-Fergusson. In the individual encounters in the first and second rounds, the most remarkable meeting is that of Messrs. Robb and Balfour-Melville; whilst interesting matches should ensue between the following players:—Messrs. R. T. Boothby and J. L. Low, A. W. Robertson and Wm. Doleman, C. L. Dalziel and J. M. Duncan, but the matches of the day will undoubtedly be Messrs. Robb and Balfour-Melville and Graham and Laidlay, should the latter pair both be successful in the first round.

The task of the prophet in connection with the golfing world is certainly difficult, especially as the form of the players varies week by week in such a marked manner, whilst unfortunate accidents often occur in eighteen hole matches. Mr. Tait is deservedly the popular favourite. In the first instance he is the holder of the title, whilst in the second and more important instance he is at present playing in his very best form, his driving in particular being infinitely superior to what he exhibited last year at Hoylake. Although good driving may not win matches, it nevertheless tends to make the rest of the game easy, and in a sense it is the foundation of golf. Two other players who are showing good form are Messrs. Ball and Laidlay, and the former in particular may have more to say in connection with the coming encounter than he has had for some years past. Mr. Maxwell is probably playing even better than he did at Muirfield in 1897, and as Mr. Graham defeated him in the club encounter on Saturday, the latter cannot naturally be left out of the calculations; but, to cut a long story short, I for one shall not be surprised to see the final played out between Messrs. Ball and Tait.

H. H. Hilton.

A BRITISH FLAG HAULED DOWN.

Reuter's Agency is informed that, as a result of the American operations in the Philippines and the removal of the Spanish jurisdiction from some of the islands in the Sultanate of Sulu, and to the south-east of the Philippine group, at present untouched by the Americans, a very serious condition of things has existed for some months past.

On the departure of the Spaniards the inhabitants of some of these islands—notably Palawan, Balabac, and Kulion—applied for British protection; and the captain of a British steamer visiting Palawan, in response to the urgent request of the natives, handed to the latter a British flag to be used in case of emergency. On the matter being reported to Sir Charles Mitchell, the Governor of the Straits, and subsequently to the Foreign Office, the latter telegraphed to Singapore orders that the British flag was to be at once hauled down; and according to advices just received in London, H. M. S. Archer was despatched to Port Royalist, Palawan, to haul down the flag. The correspondence on this subject has only recently reached London. In the report of Captain Pfort, the commander of the steamship Labuan, who gave the British flag to the natives at Port Royalist, it appears that it was only on seeing the really critical state of affairs that he took that course. According to Captain Pfort's report, the Labuan called at Port Royalist, Palawan on February 1st, and found the people in great consternation. The Spaniards had left some three months previously, saying that the Americans would take over the Government in three days. On leaving, the Spaniards turned adrift, without food, clothes, or money, all the native soldiers. The convicts, too, were set at liberty, and all arms and ammunition having been removed, the people were entirely at the mercy of the disbanded soldiers and freed convicts, who looted and pillaged the whole country. On his arrival, Captain Pfort was asked by the head man there if the Governor of Sandakan would afford them protection, and he in reply suggested that a letter in that sense should be despatched to the Governor of Sandakan Captain Pfort also handed them a British merchant ensign, with instructions to inform anyone seeking to molest them that the people were under British protection. He also handed them the following letter :—

"Be it known unto all men that I. H. Pfort, master of the British steamer Labuan, having arrived at this port and found the people desirous of British protection, have this day given to the President of this port a British flag, which I have instructed him to use and call upon all men to respect the same until such time as her Britiannic Majesty Queen Victoria notifies her pleasure regarding the protection of this port and the Island of Palawan in general."

After leaving Port Royalist the Labuan called at Curary and Tilandak (ports on the north-west coast of Palawan), and found a similar condition of things, the people being in terror in the mountains. Proceeding to Kulion, an island 70 miles north of Palawan, Captain Pfort found a local republic set up under Aguinaldo. From this place he took on board his steamer a number of refugees. The despatch from Lord Salisbury to Sir Charles Mitchell in reference to Captain Pfort's action simply orders the flag to be hauled down, and added that the British Government disapproved of Captain Pfort's action.

On inquiry in reference to the above at the British North Borneo Company's offices, Reuter's representative was informed that her Majesty's Government had stated that Palawan and the adjacent islands being portions of the Philippines, became by virtue of conquest American territory.

PEEPS AT ZANANA LIFE.

RE-MARRIAGE OF WIDOWS.

Pundit Damodar was a famous Sanskrit Lecturer in Benares, and many a poor and orphan lad of the higher castes received free instruction from him. Among these was Govind, the most promising of his scholars, bright and fair of countenance, and as he in a measure resembled the lost son of his benefactor, Pandit Damodar became deeply attached to him, so much so, that eventually he insisted on Govind sharing his opulent home.

But the Pundit was not quite childless. He was blessed with a young maiden of fifteen summers. Unfortunately, from the Hindu point of view, the iron hand of fate had caused her to become a curse rather than a blessing to her people, for married at the tender age of six, her boy-husband had died two years later, leaving her a despised child-widow, before she was old enough to realize her peculiarly desolate and unhappy position. But this very bereavement and life long affliction endeared the pretty Vishnu Dei all the more to her parents, and nothing which love and wealth could procure was ever denied to her. Unlike most widows she was permitted to wear coloured dresses instead of the usual coarse white cloth; to deck her person and her elegant hands and feet with ornaments that are so dear to an Indian woman; and above all to let the luxuriant head of hair remain untouched by the razor. This divergence from the rigid social custom evoked many an unkind remark, and but for the honoured position and the influence which Pundit Damodar exercised over his community, he would have been ostracised or called to account for his acts.

Vishnu Dei has faint recollections of a week of merriment and illumination when clad in a rich, embroidered dress, she was told amidst warm congratulations that it was her wedding day. Of the bridegroom to whom she had promised love, obedience and fidelity (at least this had been promised to him by others on her behalf) she had no recollection whatever; nor did she know of her widowhood until a few years later. As long as it was possible the kind parents contrived to conceal the facts from her; but one day unknown to them Vishnu Dei accompanied some girl-friends to a festivity. Hardly had she entered the inner courtyard, which she had often frequented with her mother, when a rough hand seizing her thrust her into a side room. "Siv! Siv! what bad omen means this intrusion!" exclaimed an old dame angrily. "Begone! thou unfortunate widow! The mere sight of these will bring misfortune to the happy couple concerned in this festivity. Thou art a visible symbol of God's wrath, away! hide thy shame in some corner instead of wishing to injure others by they cursed sight."

The poor mother who had preceded her, restraining her own grief, soothed the weeping daughter with many devices, without rendering any explicit explanation as to the harsh treatment and strange words of the old woman. But, on Visban Dei attaining maturity she unfolded the sad circumstance of her widowhood, and explained to her that in future her life must be a life of discipline and penance.

"Would Brahm had slain me rather than have sent this calamity on one so tender and fair," moaned the mother bitterly. "Thy budding youth sends an arrow through my breast. Ah! my child, my heart is sore to bursting when I think of every youthful pleasure, and the happiness of wedded love so cruelly denied to thee. May Krishna guard thee from temptations. Let not the God of Love creep into thy heart, nor raise thou thine eyes to any man. His love can bring thee no joy, except grief and dishonour. But serve God fervently every moment of thy life. He is now thy sole Lord and Master. May Ram have mercy upon us."

From the the time Vishnu Dei heard of her blighted life there was a marked change in her. A shadow seemed to have fallen over her to crush out her joyous spirit. Her swing which used to carry her into mid-air amidst clapping of hands and peals of laughter, hung neglected; she bid a tender but mournful farewell to her favourite dolls and packed them up as if they were also widowed, and were no more to partake of the pleasures of this world; and alas! her companions also began to fall off, for as she would take no part in their games they began to find her dull and stupid, and often in derision cried out 'Vishnu Dei is moon-struck!' She lingered over the warning words of her mother—"raise thine eyes to no man."

Though she had been able to lay aside her youthful pleasures, yet she could not as easily erase the image of her father's favorite pupil. Her departed husband was a myth to her; but Govind, the brave and learnd, was a part of her life. When the doll's hand broke who could have set it better than Govind And to sit in the swing with him was like riding on the rainbow, so high would he send it. Then when playing 'Hide and Seek,' who was so light-footed and bore her onward, away from the reach of the hot pursuers? The past days of innocence recurred to her mind and she sank down weeping, overcome at the thought of the dark and gloomy future in store for her. Her father's voice calling for breakfast roused her to her duty, for she usually attended upon him during meals. Among the Hindus, whether high or low it is customary for the male members to have their meals first to be followed by the women of the household, but never together. This they usually do in or just outside the kitchen on the floor, which is daily washed and is scrupulously clean; but those who are somewhat Europeanised partake of it on a table in an ante-room. The steaming, savoury dishes were served in half a dozen brass saucers, which being placed upon a round brass tray, Vishnu Dei carried it to her father. She felt a relief to find Govind absent and determined to steel her heart against him and to begin a life of penance. Alas! for the frailty of human nature! Under the tuition of Pundit Damodar, Govind had been most successful in his Law Examination, realising to a great extent the predictions of his kind benefactor. He was now preparing for the final when he would wear the robe of the Advocate and start a practice. Apart from the studies, the Pundit was most desirous to see Govind settled in life, and willing to defray the heavy expenses of the marriage. Most Hindu youths were fathers at eighteen and Govind was three and twenty, quite an old young man! Pundit Damodar had once or twice broached the subject to him. "I am ready to please you, Sir, to whom I owe the best part of my life," Govind would reply, "but, if you want my opinion, I'd rather not be fettered during my student life," and thus the momentous question stood in abeyance.

One day Govind was distributing sweets in honor of his success at College. The inmates of the house had insisted that on such an eventful occasion he should 'sweeten their mouth.' All had had their share except Vishnu, and Govind was wandering from room to room in search of her. He felt somewhat nettled that latterly she had slighted him—would rise to go away when he entered a room or draw her veil over her face and nod or shake her head in answer to his questions.

"What a chase you have led me," exclaimed Govind as he approached. Vishnu who was watering the Tulsi plant held sacred by Hindus. "Here are the promised sweets. Now wish me luck for the final Examination."

"Offer these to the favoured ones of heaven," said Vishnu pushing aside the sweets. "An unfortunate window's prayers can bring you no luck."

"Nonsense, nonsense, who has put these wild ideas into your head?" enquired Govind. He was acquainted with her sad history and was the more kind to her.

"Mother told me portions," replied Vishnu; "besides, I heard some neighbours reproving her for permitting me to dress in fine fabrics and advising her to shave off this coil of hair. I am sure you would feel ashamed to speak to me. I would appear such an ungainly object," and she burst into tears.

"Do not weep thus," murmured Govind coaxingly. "You have wound yourself round my heart and there you will always abide."

Their conversation was interrupted by the entrance of the gardener's wife who had a bundle in her arms. As soon as she saw Vishnu Dei, she covered it up and quickened her pace. "How many melons are you stealing away," asked Govind jokingly.

"It is my new babe," answered the gardener's wife.

"Oh! let me see it," cried out Vishnu, and she rose to receive it.

"You—you," exclaimed the frightened woman meaningly and she ran into her dark hut and put the shutters up lest her mistress' shadow should bring ill-luck to her babe.

"Oh God! What a miserable life—a living death," and Vishnu flung herself on the green turf and sobbed as if her heart would break. "In my previous birth my sins must have been great, indeed, to be thus scorned by my menials."

"Hush, hush, my unfortunate playmate," said Govind tenderly. "I swear by my head to be your champion," and he abruptly left her lest he should say more.

Instead of spending the evening with Pundit Damodar as was his custom, he walked about the main street with his thoughts on fire and much perturbed. There he met a number of men coming from the Lecture Hall, and from their conversation he gathered that the famous reformer, Dayanand Sarasvati, had been lecturing on Hindu window remarriage. Having been brought up in the old school of thought, Govind looked upon the modern Thinkers as traitors to Brahminism. But when the sad and desolate picture of Visnu rose before him, he determined to search the Holy Books for himself and to talk the matter over with the Reformer.

Gradually Vishnu's health began to fail, due to her having adopted a new mode of life. She would rise before dawn, even in the depths of winter, to perform the necessary ablutions before matins; then commit to memory fifty lines of the Bhagavat Gita—the celestial song—breaking her fast at midday, which would be the only substantial meal she would partake of. The kind words of Govind comforted her; but that he should be able in any way to mitigate her miseries, she felt certain that that was quite impossible.

"When God and the holy scriptures are against widows, where can succour come from?" questioned Vishnu Dei.

She avoided meeting her playmate, and though she fervently prayed to be kept staunch to her unknown husband, yet sometimes her thoughts would become rebellious and drift away into forbidden dreams!

Unknown to Pundit Damodar, Govind spent many hours with the Reformer, examining old manuscripts of the Vedas bearing on the question of the remariage of Hindu Widows. He felt that not only Vishnu Dei's release but his own happiness depended upon the verdict of the sacred Books. So engrossed was he in this matter that there was great fear of Govind being plucked in the Final Examination. He was, however, rejoiced to find his name among the successful candidates though not as high up in the list as before.

"Vishnu! I have good news for you," exclaimed Govind intercepting her one morning in the garden. "Since our last meeting you have entirely filled my thoughts, and I have been examining the Shastras for your release." The holy Books sanction the remarriage of widows.

"And what Hindu do you think would pollute himself to marry a widow?" enquired Vishnu Dei.

"I will," said Govind determinedly. "Listen, dear, I have long been devoted to you, though I did not know how dear you were to me until the other day. Your sorrow and burden are mine as well; and if you will trust me, I shall endeavour to make your life a happy one, though at first we shall be persecuted, and have to suffer from the prejudices of our caste."

"Do you think I am so base as to requite your love by bringing a curse upon you," exclaimed Vishnu vehemently. "Your image—Oh Ram have mercy!—shall dwell in my heart, and it will strengthen me to bear this miserable life bravely—but to marry again would be a sin—so our Shastras teach us."

"I am going away shortly to Allahabad to begin a new life. Give me some hope," pleaded Govind.

"I dare not—I dare not do my heart's bidding," answered Vishnu weeping. "It would mean ruin to you, a dark blot upon my honoured father's name, and hell-fire in the next world for me."

"The subject is new to you and the step fraught with danger," said Govind, "nevertheless, I shall come back for an answer. Good-bye! dearest and best."

On arriving at Allahabad Govind worked diligently and his career seemed to be fair and prosperous. He formed a large circle of friends and was steadily making his way to the first rank of the Bar. He would often run down to Benares and each time return home disappointed. No arguments could convince Vishnu Dei that the Vedas she believed in allowed a Hindu widow to remarry. She thought Govind was interpolating. Texts in order to deliver her from her bondage. Neither of them had dared to broach the subject to Pundit Damodar, who was orthodox to the backbone and would have felt justified in imprisoning his daughter, and forbidding Govind his house. As it was he was somewhat in the bad books of his benefactor for having refused good offers of marriage into wealthy families. Thus two years slipped away without Govind making any progress in his suit, and he became ill in mind and in body. The last time he visited Benares he refrained from pleading his cause afresh, and told Vishnu that he had come to bid her 'farewell,' and she would never see him again. She had no reply to give except sobs and sighs of regret and resignation. With a throbbing and aching head and unsteady steps Govind left his playmate to her fate. Some days after Pundit Damodar received a telegram that Govind had been attacked with cholera and was in a dangerous state. For a moment the news paralysed Vishnu, then mustering up strength she flew to her old nurse and fell down at her feet crying, "Save him, save him."

"Save whom?" asked the nurse.

"Him—at Allahabad," replied Vishnu. He is dying. Perhaps dead at this moment," sobbed she.

"Perhaps it is for the best," exclaimed the nurse. "Do not weep, but thank our Mother Durga for removing this snare from your path. Oh father! nice game you two have been carrying on before my very nose, and to think that my milk should have nourished you and made you so fair and winsome! Child, trust no man. Let him rest."

"Your words are cruel, but you are kind. Kill me, but save him," pleaded Vishnu. "Let me have a last look at him and then I am your slave. Do as you please with me. I promise never to see or speak to him. Come, rise mother. You are learned in wild herbs. Bring the cholera drops with you." The old nurse tenderly loved her young mistress and could not bear to see her miserable. But it was no easy matter to take Vishnu by stealth to Allahabad. Whilst she was thinking what plan to devise Vishnu's mother entered and simplified the matter.

"I am too ill to go on a pilgrimage this year," said Vishnu's mother to the nurse. "It is necessary to have poor Vishnu's head shaved—O Ram! that I should live to see this day. I could not trust her to anyone except yourself. Go to Allahabad, but go early in order to avoid the crush of the pilgrims."

"Why do you want to break my old bones," said the nurse. "The train quite shakes me up. But, of course, where my child's welfare is concerned I am ever ready, so if you like we'll leave by to-day's mail."

When a few hours later Vishnu with the old nurse stood before Govind he thought he was looking at apparitions. But when he heard her tender voice he fainted away from excess of joy. On recovering, the first words he addressed her were, "Vishnu, you have saved my life—do not let us part again."

Weak as he was, he sent for the Registrar and members of the Arya Samaj who married Govind and Vishnu Dei by the Act of 1856, which legalized the re-marriage of Hindu Widows. The old nurse stood terror stricken, being obliged to witness what she considered unholy! She had never expected affairs to take this turn, and was too afraid to return to Benares to face her old mistress.

Govind sent a letter to his benefactor, announcing his marriage with his daughter, and there wes a notice inserted in all the leading newspapers. Benares is the seat of learning, but it is also full of contemptible bigotry. The news of Vishnu Dei's remarriage spread like wild fire and a number of Brahmins collected together to punish Pundit Damodar for having brought this disgrace upon their caste. "Now," said they," we understand why he has taken such a deep interest in the welfare of Govind, and the reluctance of the latter to marry at an earlier age. Certainly, the learned Pundit was most to blame for having encouraged the young couple."

They knocked impatiently at his door for admittance. Within there was weeping and wailing. When the angry crowd rushed into Pundit Damodar's study, they found a rigid figure lying on the floor with Govind's letter in his hands. His name and family had been disgraced and he had put an end to his life. He had not courage to face the world and had taken refuge with his maker, who is All-just and All-merciful!

As for Vishnu Dei and Govind they were excommunicated, and though the daughter repeatedly asked for forgiveness she never again crossed her father's threshold.—A Hindu lady in the *C. and M. Gazette.*

LADIES OF THE OLDEN TIME.

SOME FRAIL BEAUTIES WHITEWASHED.

In her preface the writer of her new book, Mrs. Richardson, tells us that her aim has been to find what was the "true woman" in each of the great ladies she describes; "to form a just estimate of their characters we must think of them only as women." Valuable unpublished documents have been put at Mrs. Richardson's disposal by their descendants, and she has used these materials with tact and discernment, with sympathetic insight into feminine character. She judges their actions and motives by luminous guesses, that sometimes approach far nearer the truth than do judgments based upon more elaborate research and reasonings. If "tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner," Mrs. Richardson has gone far to enlist our sympathy for these famous ladies, who, through their sins, poses, and affectations, she presents as purely womanly. She inclines, however, to whitewash fair sinners without adducing sufficient proof of their innocence. Her point of view throughout the volume is that we have too readily accepted the masculine interpretation of their actions. For instance, in her account of the radiant Penelope, Lady Rich, the beloved of Sidney, the Stella of that immortal sequence of sonnets in which the poet appears as Astrophel she differs from the judgment passed upon her by other historians. Mr. Sidney Lee in the "Dictionary of National Biography," has told the life-history of the bewitching beauty, and although we admit with her apologist that he has allowed no softening touch to redeem the harshness of his judgment, yet the story of Lady Rich's life remains one of

PUBLIC DISHONOUR AND INSATIABLE VANITY.

Mrs. Richardson successfully proves that Penelope was sinned against, that her husband was unworthy and despicable; she hints that the bride had loved Mountjoy before being forced in early girlhood into her ill-fated union. One of the most interesting feature of this study are the glimpses that it gives us into the manners and opinions of conduct in the Court of Elizabeth. There seems to have been every indulgence for laxity of morals, and a relentless severity towards the breaking of canonical laws. The maiden Queen found no fault with the open scandal of her favourite Mountjoy's life with Lady Rich. She countenanced it, and the wonderful Penelope remained Lady of the Bedchamber after she had left her husband. When Lord Rich divorced his faithless wife, it was only when she married the man who was the father of her five children that society turned its back upon her. The Court exiled her. "Poor Penelope! She had sacrificed honour for love, and when, in the way of her woman's logic, she tried to sanctify a passion dearer than her soul, society stepped in and told her that lapses from virtue were pardonable, but the attempt to rehabilitate chastity an unforgivable offence." It was Laud who performed the ceremony, and his action was severely censured. He excused himself by saying he was unaware Lady Rich had a husband living, but the "great High Churchman ever after observed with fasting the anniversary of the day when he had flown in the face of canon law and of the unwritten rules of Christianised society." Frances, Duchess of Richmond, known to fame as

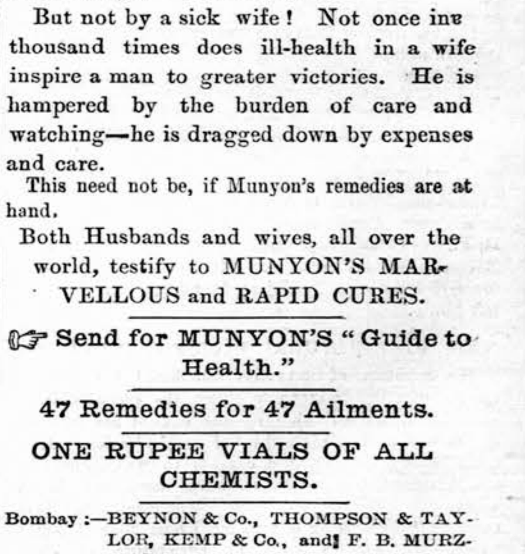
LA BELLE STEWART

is another frail beauty, who finds an apologist in Mrs. Richardson. She is one of those "who has been mulcted on her fair meed of honour and repute. And all in obedience to a general theory that loveliness and vivacity, when they appear at courts, must needs be frail." She paints this "child of the Gods" as a buoyant, brilliant being, rejoicing in the consciousness of her loveliness, artlessly accepting the favours heaped upon her by a dissolute monarch as homage paid to her beauty. La Belle Stewart inspired the one romance of Charles II.'s life. When she fell ill of the small-pox he paid her several visits regardless of all fear of infection. Here is a picture of Frances Stewart's demeanour at Court :

"It had become the fashion to extol, in season and out of season, the particular graces of the model of Britannia. The shapeliness of Mrs. Stewart's figure was the talk of the 'Courts of Europe.' Ambassadors made it a task of their Embassage to St. James's to ask of France Stewart a sight of her well-modelled limbs. In the eyes of all the world she would lift her petticoats to display her pretty legs, clad, perhaps, in the fashionably green silk stockings, or, still more fashionably attired, with the whiteness of their bare skin, set off by garters of black velvet, clasped below the knee with diamond buckles. Hamilton himself asserted, and without any arriere pensee, that had the graces of Mrs. Stewart's whole person been called into question, she would willingly have presented herself before company garbed only in Nature's raiment. There is, of course, no suggestion that she had ever gone so far. Only Hamilton uses this illustration to give an idea of the Fair Stewart's ingenuous and overpowering vanity."

ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING PORTRAITS

in the volume is that of the redoubtable "Bess of Hardwick." Distinctly Elizabethan in type Bess was co-gaoler with her husband, the Duke of Shrewsbury of the Queen of Scots. Among the ladies of the English Court, Bess remains conspicuous for masterfulness of character and strength of will. Lady Anne Clifford is the subject of a study of baffling feminine subtlety. Apparently impressionable and easily moulded, Anne had a strong sense of her due, and remained entirely uninfluenced by her surroundings. Her brother likened her to the Rhone running through the Lake of Geneva." Another interesting study is the sketch of Isabella Duchess of Hertford, who used her influence over George IV. for good and endeavoured to bring him into touch with men of social and literary fame. This charming lady, with all her feminine affectations, had the talent of forming and ruling a salon. Mrs. Richardson gives an amusing account of a visit paid to this graceful hostess by Madame de Stael. Shining with an exquisite lustre all her own among this bright galaxy of ladies is sweet Lady Mary Sidney, mother of Philip, who said of her, "for my part I have had only light from her." More brilliant and not less loveable is her daughter, Mary Duchess of Pembroke, who, a true poetess and a lady of exquisite courtliness, "had for vital aim the encouragement of the best literary and scientific efforts of her period." The book abounds in interesting matter, and is written in a flexible and picturesque style.



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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A SHIPBUILDER on the Clyde has invented an improvement on watertight arrangements. Briefly, the plan is the insertion in a groove surrounding the opening of a specially strong pneumatic tube, half the diameter of which projects fyom the framework and fits into a groove in the door or window. When the door is shut the tube is fully inflated by automatic action, and the joint is thus rendered absolutely air and watertight. About 240 such doors and windows are now being made by Mr. Lawson, of Glasgow, for the inventor who intends fitting them on board a vessel building in his yard. The material used is a special composition, of which Mr. Lawson holds the patent, having lately, after a protracted series of experiments, made it what he considers an almost perfect metal. It is called the "Rex" white metal, it is malleable, and requires no annealing after being cast, it is white throughout, it will not corrode under any conditions, it is very much lighter than steel or iron, and it is capable of brazing. The difference in weight is very noticeable in the case of the 240 doors and windows now being made. In the aggregate these weigh 14,160 lbs. less than would the same articles made of cast-iron, and, the maker states, they will serve all the purposes required of such doors and windows much better. The metal can be applied to almost all purposes, as it is not only easily worked, but strong, as well as malleable, while in price it compares very favourably with gun-metal.

It used to be asserted that under the command of the Duke of Cambridge the officers of the army were always being harassed and put to expense by changes in uniform, whilst the disposition towards army tailoring was held by many to be a weakness inherent in and peculiar to the Royal Family. Great, then, has been the surprise—not to use a stronger term—that under the new "regime" there have been more changes of dress and patterns, more worry and grater expense, than during the whole of the thirty-eight years of office of the late Commander-in-Chief. The latest change in this respect is highly instructive and edifying. A short time back, to the infinite disgust of the staff of the army, the dress of that body of officers was either completely changed or abolished. In the case of officers under the rank of colonel, those on the staff were directed to wear their ordinary regimental uniform, with the tawdry and expensive aiguillettes which mark connection with the staff. For those officers frock coats and cocked hats were to disappear. But these directions have within the last week or two been cancelled and the officers in question are again to provide themselves with both cocked hats and frock coats. This measure has, in spite of the expense entailed, given considerable satisfaction, and is, no doubt, dictated by experience and common-sense. This, however, only emphasises the stupidity of abolishing, without consideration or reflection, articles which have been in use all the century. The result is that the War Office has to cry *peccavi*, and to appear in a light which politeness restrains us from describing. The question of dress is not a vitally important one; but a straw shows which way the wind blows, and the above proceeding is of a piece with the general conduct of business by the military heads of the War Office.

The preliminary return of the British army, prepared in anticipation of the general annual return, which is usually published in the early part of each year, giving details of the state of the army during the previous year, is practically a balance-sheet combined with a profit and loss account. . . . Commencing the year 1898 with a total of 221,063 of all ranks, the regular army by December 1 had increased to 231,220 of all ranks, showing an average effective strength of upwards of 225,000. During the year the authorised establishment of all ranks was increased from 222,300 on January 1, 1898, to 233,500 on January 1, 1899, and the total effectives from 221,000 to 232,300. These numbers are distributed throughout the Empire thus: 107,000 at home, 74,500 in India, 49,000 in the colonies, and 1,800 in Crete. Of the troops in the colonies, the highest totals are: 11,000 in Malta, 9,000 in South Africa, 5,000 in Gibraltar, 4,000 in China and Hong Kong, and 4,000 in Egypt. The effective strength of all ranks on January 1 last (232,300) will be found to be far higher than any total during the last twenty years, being 11,000 higher than the total on January 1, 1898, and 10,000 higher than the 222,194 of January 1, 1896, which is the next highest total of the last twenty years. As usual the cavalry of the line were actually above the authorised establishment of 18,000 of all ranks, while the infantry of the line were about 1,000 below the establishment of 142,500. The garrison artillery were 700 below the establishment, and the colonial corps and Royal Army Medical Corps were above the authorised establishment.

The War Office have for some time had under their consideration the introduction of motor cars for transport purposes. It is held that motor waggons for the transport of military stores, baggage and ambulance appliances would effect a great improvement in the movement of troops. Where they could be used they would do away with the need of horses, and also with the necessity of carrying the large quantities of fodder now moved from place to place. We are informed, however, that though the authorities have been carefully going into the motor car question the decision to adopt them has not yet been arrived at.

It was recently stated by the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York that Major-General Miles foresaw his defeat before the court of inquiry into the question of the so-called "embalmed" or defective beef, and our contemporary has given publicity to the rumour that the general will not abandon his fight to vindicate the action he took in regard to the matter. The assertion is made that he has for some time been in consultation with certain political critics of the administration, and that he is likely to demand that the Board, or several members of it, shall be brought before a court-martial on the charge that they did not well and truly inquire into the charges, and did not give a verdict according to the testimony; and it is further said that Major-General Miles will declare that at least one member of the court was personally prejudiced against him, and had been active in defeating him upon the point of promotion to the rank of Lieutenat-General. So strong is said to be General Miles's feeling upon the subject, that if he should fail to secure the trial of his opponents by court martial, his friends in Congress will probably demand a congressional investigation. It is claimed that he will be vigorously supported by Senator Foraker of Ohio.

The finding of the court was to the effect that the character and quality of the refrigerated and canned meat were good. The refrigerated meat is pronounced not to have been "doctored," that is, treated with chemicals, and, though it deteriorated, this was due to the climate and the lack of facilities for handling it better under the conditions of war. The court, moreover, is of the opinion that refrigerated and canned beef were the best meat that could have been supplied, and it would not have been prudent to send the troops to Cuba and Porto Rico without them. General Shafter explained his view that if the Army had trusted to cattle on the hoof, the plight would have been terrible if the enemy had captured or stampeded the herds.

There are now on the active list of the American Army only fourteen officers who were on active service at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. Major-General Wesley Merritt is one of these, and Brigadier-Generals J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, and A. B. Carey, Paymaster-General, are the only other general officers. Five others are in the Staff Corps: Colonel H. M. Robert, Colonel J. M. Whittemore, and Major J. P. Baker; and Colonels C. H. Alden and C. C. Byrne, of the Medical Department. The regimental officers still on the active list are Colonels A. K. Arnold, R. T. Frank, F. L. Guenther, A. C. M. Pennington, A. T. Smith, and R. H. Hall. The American Army List, publication of which was suspended during the pressure of the war, has been resumed, and it appears that the increase in the number of regular officers is 392.

There is to be yet another attempt to organise a French Colonial Army. The question was forced upon M. de Freycinet, and, before he resigned the military portfolio, he prepared a scheme which was adopted by the ministerial council, and is to be presented to the Chamber as a Government measure. The opinion of the new War Minister upon the subject is, however, not known. According to this plan the Colonial Army will be under the direction of the Ministry of war, the troops being removed from the naval department. It will, however, be a force distinct from the Army proper, and will have its own organisation and a separate budget. According to the new scheme the Colonial Army will include all forces specially organised for service in colonies and protectorates, with the exception of Algeria and Tunis. It will consist of Frenchmen enlisted and re-enlisted voluntarily, and of contingents furnished by the four colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion, and Guiana. If these should prove insufficient in number, others drawn from the ordinary contingent will be embodied, though these last would not be liable for colonial service. The Colonial Army would also include native troops raised in the colonies end protectorates. This project, like all its predecessors, meets with very strong opposition. MM. de Mahy and Fleury-Ravarin have already prepared counter-proposals. The chief point at issue is the intended removal of the colonial troops from the authority of the Minister of Marine.

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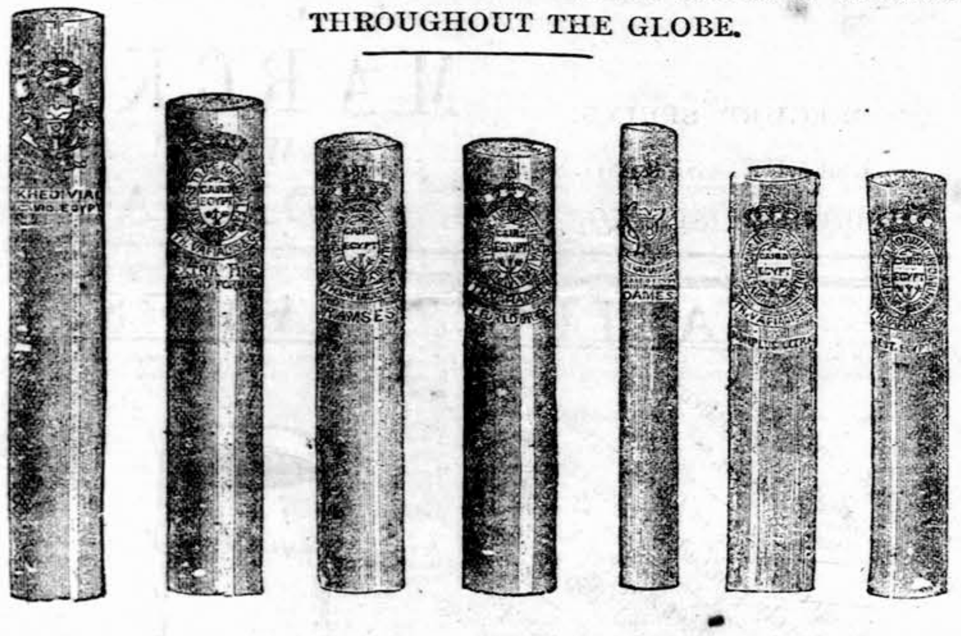

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